THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 12 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2327.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, beg to give notice, that their usual Meeting will be held, on Tuesday, the 20th May next, at the Rooms of the *Native Education Society*, on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who produce the finest specimens of fruit and vegetables grown on the Island; preference being given to Growers for the market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
SECRETARY.

Bomoay, 12th April, 1834.

اشتہار

مجلسیکہ متعلقہ انتظام زراعات و باغات هندوستان مغرب فی الحال موافق معول همیشہ بتاریخ ۲۰ ماہ آیندہ می برو ز سہ شنبہ ۱۸۳۴ ورمکتب خانہ کو ورسیدان کاتب واقع است بساعت یازوہ خواہد نشست وکسا نیکہ نمونہ ثمرات ونباتات کو ور فصل حال برین جزیرہ رو یا فیندہ بنماید شریطیکہ خوب باشد وور باز افرو ختہ شود بہ او انعام خواہند داد ۸ اپریل ۱۸۳۴

جان وابل
سکرتار

पश्चिम हिंदुस्थानांतील बागाईत व जीराईत मंडळीची व्यामेठी खबर देत आहेत कीं त्यांची शिरस्तेप्रमाणे सभा मंगळवारी पुढील मे महिनेचा विसावे तारखेस कापावरील हिंदुशाला मंडळीचे घरांत दोनप्रहरी अकरा वाजातां होईल तेव्हां या ऋतुंतील चांगल्या मासल्याची शाकभाजी व फळ फळावत जे कोणा तेथें आनीतील त्यास ईनाम ठरावतील व देतील मुकाम मुंबई बागाईत व जिराईत [illegible]चा कारखाना तारीख ८ एप्रिल सन १८३४.

जानवोपेल चिटनावीस सही.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE," of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. GILMORE AND CO. *are Secretaries for the Office in Calcutta.*
" GREGSON, MELVILLE, AND KNIGHT, *Agents in London.*

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "ALLIANCE INSURANCE OFFICE," for Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Bombay, Calcutta, or London.

Messrs. MULLER, RITCHIE AND CO. *Secretaries in Calcutta.*
" RUSSELL AND CO. *Agents in Canton.*
" CO KERELL AND CO. *Do. in London.*

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1834.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are requested at their earliest convenience to return to the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, all the Books belonging to the Library which they may have received from the beginning of the year 1831, to December 1833.

By order of the Committee of Management,
W. E. FRERE, *Secretary.*
Bombay, Society's Rooms, 12th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN MEARNS, late an Assisant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed JOHN MEARNS, deceased, may be granted to JESSIE, his Widow, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of April, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR,

NOTICE,

COPIES of Molesworth's Murattee and English Dictionary, may be had at the Persian Secretary's Office, at the reduced price of Rupees (20) twenty, per copy.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

जाहीर नाम.

यानंतर सर्वसाधारण यांजला येथें कळविण्यांत येतें की ज्या अर्थी मराठी पर्शियन भाषेची डिक्शनरी व ग्रेव यांचे चाचण्या करितां करण्याचे कामकाजी यांचे घरीं ठेविल्या आहेत करितां सदरहू पोथ्या ज्यांस पाहिजे त्यांनी घेऊन जाव्या.

ता॥ ५ एप्रिल सन १८३४.

ईश्वरी मुद्रण मुंबई.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 17th April. YATES & CO. will sell by public auction, a quantity of piece goods, as follows;--200 pieces, of Color'd Cotton Handkerchiefs, 100 pieces of Color'd Muslin, Coloured Muslin Gown pieces, Long Cloths, Madapolams, a number of filtering machines, Hams, and all the remaining property of J. FORBES, Esqr., 400 Volumes of Books, Double and Single Guns and Pistols, Wines, and a variety of useful articles.

AT 1 P. M.,
Horses, Carriages, &c.
Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,

THE following prime fresh stores just received:—Gloucester, Berkley, and Pine Cheese, Hams, Green Pea, and Vegetable Soup, Carrots, Fresh Salmon, Salted do., Oysters, large and small, Soup and Boulli, Ox Tongues, Pickles, Apples and Pears, Lobsters, Shellfish, and a variety of prime fresh Stores. Apply to YATES & CO., Meadow Street.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 14th instant, at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, a Brass Sextant by W. and T. Jones, Compass, Telescopes, Books, and other articles belonging to an Estate.

And to close different accounts, Lamps, Wallshades, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Lisbon Wine, a quantity of Long Cloths, Large Size Bengal Table Cloths, &c. &c.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834

FOR sale—A handsome well built Shigram, with a strong serviceable Horse and a set of Harness. Apply to Messrs. BECK AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BURJORJEE DOSSABHOY has lately purchased and exposed for sale in his shop, opposite to the General Post Office, a Pamson Cheese. On Gentlemen forwarding orders for any portion of the same they will be duly complied with.

Appollo Street, 11th April, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Monday next, the 14th. instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell at the Custom House Bunder head, by order of PETAMBER LALLDASS, Trustee of MANOCKCHUND HURRACKCHUND, the well known fast sailing Barque ASIA FELIX, with all her Masts, Yards Stores, &c. as she now lies at her Moorings, opposite the Castle, where she may be inspected and a list of her stores seen.

A list of her stores also lies at the Rooms of Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., who will give every information respecting the ship.

The vessel has recently had a thorough repair in the Bombay Dock.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. 25 per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder within three days from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages, and make good all losses.

2nd. The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and all expenses of Company's Moorings or of any other description arising subsequent to that period, to be borne by the purchaser.

3rd. Full delivery of the vessel will be made, when the payment of the purchase money is made in full, and not before.

N. B. any legal documents that may be required, are to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Nesbit Lane, 12th April, 1834.

ખબર

આવતા શોમવારે તા. ૧૪ મી ચાલતા મહીનાંની એ બપોરનાં મીશીઅર ફરીથ બમંનજી તથા કુમપની ફ્રોટમાંની માંડવીનાં ડંકા ઉપર જહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીનેમાંણેકચંદ ફરકચંદનો તરશાદી પીતાંમબર લાલદાશનાં કુકંમથી શારો ચાલનારો નાંમીચો બારક [illegible] તથા પરબાનો તથા શામોંન તથા એ વગરે શાઠે વેચશે ને ફાલમો શીલાની શાંમબે શાફલ શાઠે બાંધેલોછે તાંકાં જોવા દેશે તથા શામોંનની ટીપ દેખરાવશે *

શામોંનની બીજી ટીપ મીશીઅરશ ફરીથ બમંનજી તથા કુમપનીનાં ઓરડામો અથવા વખારમો રાખેલીછે તથા તાંકાં એ વાંકાંણ વીશેની શરવે બીનાંથી વાકફ ફરશેક

એ બારકશ કવડાચ શ્રી મુમબઇની ગોડીમાં શારી પખે રપેર ઓધેનુછે *

વેચાંણની બોલી

૧ જુએજે—લીલાંકુ થાજ રકા પકી જેટલે રુપીએ વેચાશે તે પરમાંણે દર શેકડે ટકા ૨૫ પરમાંણે ખરીદદારે અનામત આપવા તથા બાકીનાં નાંણાં વેચાંણનાં દીનથી દીન ૩ મે આપવાં એ પરમાંણે ઓધાનો ચુકશેતો અનામત રુપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા વાંકાંણ પેહેલા ખરીદદારને કશાબે પાકુ વેચાશે તથા તે ધણીનુ નકા ઉપર ફાંજ પોચશે નફી તથા ખોત આવશે તો ભરી લેશે *

૨ જુએજે—લીલાંકુ થાજ રકા પકી તેજ વખતથી વાંકાંણનો એખંમ ખરીદદારને માથે રેહેશે તથા શરકારી શાંકલનો અથવા બીજી ફાંજ રીતનો ખરચ લીલાંકુ થાજ રકા પકી થાશે તે ખરીદદારે આપવો *

૩ જુએજે—વેચાંણનાં નાંણાં આપશે તારે વાંકાંણ આખુ કવાલે ફરશે તે અગાકુ ફરશે નફી *

તારેકલમ—એ વાંકાંણ બાબત ફાંજ ધારાની રીતનાં ફાગલ પતર બનાવવાં અથવા લખાવા પડેતો તે ખરીદદારે પોતાનાં ખરચથી ફરવાં *

નીશબીટબેન તા. ૨૨ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૩૪

जाहीर खबर.

येते सोमवारी तारीख १४ वी चालत्या महिन्याचे रोजी दोनप्रहरी मि[illegible] शीयर्स फ्रोठ बमनजी व कुपेंनी, कोठ[illegible] चे मांडविचें धक्यावर ज्याहीर लिलाव करून माणकचंद हारकचंदचा तरस्टी बणाम पोतांबर लालदासचे हुकूमाणे चा गले चाळणारे नामी बार्क बनाम एसी या फयालीवस, डोले, परबाने सामान व या खेरीज जे कांही सांमान असे ल ने संगाते वि[illegible] हाल्ली किल्या समोशाकलीशी बाधले आहे, ते तिकडे पाहिजास मिळेल व सामानाची याद दाखविंल, व दुसरी याद मीशीयेरस फ्रोठ बमनजी व कु पोनचे खोकीत किंवा वखारीत ठेवली ओहत, तिकडे विचारेल्यास यातारू समधी सब बातमीकळविल.

तारू हाल्ली मुंबईचें गोदात बागले मरमंत केले आहे.

वोकण्याचा करार.

१ लीलांकु जाहाल्या नंतर जितके रुपायाने विकेल त्याप्रमाणे दर सेकडा याय पंचविस टके अनामत खरीद दानाने द्यावें व बाकीचे रुपये विकरीचे दिवसापासून तीन दिवसांत द्यावें, याप्रमाणें द्यावयास चुकेल तर अनामत रुपये गुणेगारीत जातील, व तारू पहाले खरीददाराचे हिसोबि वीकले जाईल, तो विकरात कांही [illegible] जाहाला तर त्यावर पहाले ख रीददाराचा कांही दावा चालनार ना हीं व खुट आलीतर भरून घेतली जाईल.

२ लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर त्याच वेलापासून तारूंचे जोखीम खरीददा राचे माथ्यावर राहील व नामदार सरकार कुंपेनीचे साखळ्याचे व दुस रें ईतर कांही रीतीचा खर्च लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर हाईल तर ते खरी ददाराणे द्यावें.

३ विकरीचे सर्व रुपये देतील तें व्हां तारू स्वाधीन करतीळ तेफुढें करनार नाहीं.

ताजेकलमः हे तारू संमधी कांही धाचावी रीतिप्रमाणे कागदपतर लि हावयास लागतील त्याचा खर्च खरीद दाराने आपले खर्चाने करावे.

निजबीढ आळी ता॥ ४ थी एप्रिल सन १८३४.

ON Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for Public sale by Auction, at their Rooms, a variety of Elegant Diamond and other Jewellery, consisting of Earrings, Brooches, Rings, Pearl Necklaces with Diamond Clasps, Gold neck chains, Gold and Silver Watches; also—Cutlery, Gun-caps, Gilt watch Keys, six French Clocks, Brass Drawer Locks, Ironware, Toys, Tom-toms, Blankets, Bengal carriage Harness, Kegs of Pig's Tongues, Hams, a variety of Furniture, Buggy Moulding.

And a fresh imported Invoice of Carpet Travelling Bags, with Lock and Key, Leather Travelling cases, Hat cases, &c.

At Noon, if not previously sold by private contract—A London built Stanhope (by Tilbury), with Horse and Harness, and a spare set of Buggy Harness, all in good order, (may be inspected at any time) and any other cattle or carriages that may offer.

ALSO,
FIFTY BAGS OF WHEAT.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

MADEIRA WINE,

ON Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close an account, 1 Butt, 2 Hhds. and several quarter Casks of superior Madeira Wine, from John Park, of Madeira, which has been four years in their Godowns, and can be strongly recommended to Public Notice. It will be sold without reserve.

N. B. The Wine may be tasted on application.

Nesbit Lane, 12th April, 1834.

FOR sale, at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.—A Cabinet Piano Forte, by Dale, a remarkable good Instrument.

PRICE.....500 Rupees.

FOR sale by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

A Capital Chestnut Arab Horse, 14 hands [illegible] driven in a Curricle, [illegible] horse, rising 6 years [illegible] Buggy horse, a fast trotter, goes well in either single or double Harness, and answers as a Roadster; height 14-1, rising 8 years.

The above will be put up at Noon, on Wednesday next, if not previously sold.

CAPTAIN MIGNAN, of the Bombay European Regiment, has ready for the Press, his Private Journal, which will embrace an account of his Tour through the Wynaud country among the Neelgherries. It will also comprise his Remarks on the Topography of Ootakamund; on its climate, inhabitants, natural history, &c. &c. and will be sent to Press the moment a sufficient number of Subscribers is procured. Those who may wish to possess a Copy of the work, are requested to transmit their names to RAGOONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S Library, Bombay Communications to be Post paid.

CHEAPNESS AND PORTABILITY.

SPLENDID Library Editions, beautifully printed on superfine paper, in a clear bold and legible type, with very fine portraits and copious Biographical Memoirs, each work comprised in a single vol. Royal 8vo. Calf bound, marble edges.

Burns's poetical and prose works	15
Cowper and Thompson's prose and poetical works..	15
Coleridge, Shelly and Keates's poetical works	15
Milton, Young, Gray and Beattie's poetical works	15
Rogers's, Campbell, Montgomerie, Lamb and Kirk White	15
Pope's poetical works, including his translation of Homer, with life by Johnson	15
Bishop Heber, Hemans' and Pollock's poetical works	15
Joanna Baillie's poetical works	15
9 The Dramatic works of Shakespeare with Glossary notes and wood cuts	
Bourienne's life of Buonaparte, with notes	15

For sale at RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDERJEE'S Library.

GRUAUD LA ROSE. 1st QUALITY.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. their Stock of this very superior and richly flavoured Claret, imported direct from the Proprietors, and for sale at the very reduced and moderate price of 20 Rs. per case of one dozen, at their Godown, in the House lately vacated by Messrs. Shotton and Co., Apollo street.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM CARTER AND CO.'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 450 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood from BLACKBURN AND CO., Rs. 600 per pipe.

12th April, 1834.

PAINTINGS IN OIL.

A Collection of Oil Paintings is now on view, in the rooms formerly occupied as an office by Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. from 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to 5 o'clock in the Afternoon. The Prices previously affixed to each painting, have been much reduced payment in ready cash is expected.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8

Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 12th April, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450

Do.....hhd.....do..... 250

Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each.... 20

Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16

Old Port....do.....each..... 16

Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450

Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250

Sercial in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 12th April, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

DOG LOST.

STRAYED from Byculla, on the morning of Thursday, the 10th instant, a rough wire-haired yellow Scotch Terrier; answers to the name of "BUCKIE." Whoever will return him to Mr. BURN, or give such information as may lead to his recovery shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry just imported per "*Euphrates*," from Messrs. DUFF and LEGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375. each—Cash.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	" 14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	" 20	per doz

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PALLANJEE DHUNJEE, of Bombay, Shopkeeper, having agreed to purchase of NOWROJEE CURSETJEE (Havay), of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, two Dwelling [illegible] each other with their appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Rampart Row, or Cursetjee Manockjee's Street, all persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise thereon, are required to notify the same to Mr. E. C. MORGAN, Attorney at Law for the Purchaser, at his Office, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else, they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 11th day of April, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

પાલનજી ધનજી શ્રી ચુમબજીનાં દુકાનદારે બેએ ધેકરો એકએકને લગતાં જેકાંઇ હોય તે શાહે પારશી નવરોજી ખરશેદજી કાએવાએ શ્રી ચુમબજીનાં રેકેવારશી પાશેથી વેચતાં લેવાનુ શાદુ કીધું છે તે શ્રી ફોટમો ફોટફોટ અથવા ખરશેદજી માણેકજીનાં મોકોલામોજે એ ઉપર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજી કાંઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનાંએને બંણ કરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો મીશતર જ શી મારગીન ખરીદદારનાં ધારાનાં વકીલની આકીશમો ફોટમો જકિર કરે મુદત પકી ફોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી તા. ૧૧ મી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ *

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church.

Ditto, ditto, in rear of the above, lately the property of Mr. JERVIS. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 12th. April, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

One ditto, at Mazagon, recently vacated by Major Stevenson.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW, Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 12th April, 1834.

TO be let—The cool and desirable House in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Mr. GREY, of whom terms may be learned on application.

Ash Lane, 12th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that EDULJEE CURSETJEE KHUMBATTAH, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, having sold to CURSETJEE ARDASEER and DADY CURSETJEE ARDASEER, two Houses and Premises, the one situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, in a Street called Dhunjee Dongereeah's Row, and the other, with the piece or parcel of ground on which the same is erected and built, situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the Bhendy Bazar road: any person or persons having any claim or interest in, or to the abovementioned Premises, by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS, Attorney at Law, at his Office, near Saint Thomas's Church, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which they will be excluded the benefit of their said claim.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએચરે

ખરશેદજી અરદેશેર તથા દાદી ખરશેદજી અરદેશેર એનાંવોએ એદલજી ખરશેદજી ખંબાતા શ્રી ચુમબજીનો પારશી રેવાશી વેપારી પાશેથી ધર ૨ તેમોથી ધર ૧ શ્રી ચુમબજીનાં બાકેરફોટ ધનજી ડુંગરીઆનાં રશતાનાં મોકોલામોજે અને બીજુ જગા શાથે ધર એક શ્રી ચુમબજીનાં જીડીબજારનાં રશતા ઉપરછે તે બંધે ધરો વેચાતાં લીધાંછે—તેથી એ ધરો ઉપર ફરેક લોક અથલા લોકોનો ગીરવીનો અથવા વારશા ફીશાનો દાવો કોએતો તે ધણી અથવા ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો મીશતર કેનરી ઉલીઅમ મારીશ ધારાનાં વકીલની આકીશ દેવલની રાંમબેછે તેકમો જકેર કરે એ મુદત ઉપરાંત ફોજનો દાવો શાંભલેઆમો આવશે ન કી—શ્રી ચુમબજીની તારીખ ૮ મી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ *

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

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FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees two.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon. For plans of cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCKHAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE FOR CALCUTTA,

SHIP FUTTAY SALAM, Burthen 485 Tons, J. KEYS, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th April. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE JACKARIA NOORMAHOMED, or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 11th April, 1834.

નોલ તથા ઉતારૂઓ શ્રી ફલફતેનાં જોઇએચ

વાંકાણ એક નાંમે ફતેક શાલાંમ તરતમો ૪૮૫ ટનનુ ફપતાંન જે કીશા વાલુ જકર તારીખ ૨૫ મી ચલતા મઢીનાંનીએ દીને કુકારશે વાશતે જેકોઇને નોલ તથા ઉતારૂ ચડાવા હોએ અથવા પોતે જવુ હોએતો કાજે જકરીઆ નુર મકમદને અથવા એજ વાંકાણ ઉપર અલદારને મલેઆથી માલુમ પડશે—તા. ૧૧ મી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ *

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE new first class coppered Ship "WILLIAM ROGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China, about 25th April. This fine Ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1		
Traveller's Itinerary,.....			
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....			

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms

Courier Office, 12th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1834.

No. 161.—Major J. D. Crozier, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 162.—The leave granted to captain J. Worthey, 18th regiment native infantry, to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, in general order under date 8th January 1833, No. 17, is extended for a period of six months, to enable him to rejoin his station.

No. 163.—Ensign Thomas Edmunds, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th March 1834.

No. 164.—The following promotions are made:—

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (brevet captain) A. F. Bartlet, to be captain and ensign R. H. Goodenough to be lieutenant, in succession to Taylor placed on the pension list.—Date of rank, 21st March 1834.

Senior unposted ensign W. C. M. Brown, to take rank from the 21st March 1834, and to be posted to the 26th regiment native infantry, *vice* Goodenough promoted.

No. 165.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to captain W. Henderson, military paymaster at the presidency, in general order under date the 6th February 1833, No. 87, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of twelve months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1834.

No. 166.—Lieutenant G. H. Leaviss, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 167.—Major J. Keith, deputy adjutant general of the army, is allowed a furlough to sea, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1834.

No. 168.—Assistant Surgeon S. Fraser, having been appointed assay master, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to general order dated the 29th of January 1833, to direct, that surgeon A. Henderson resume his appointment as surgeon of the European general hospital, and surgeon R. Pinhey, his appointment as garrison surgeon of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1834.

No. 169.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadet of infantry, and as a veterinary surgeon on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. Henry Vincent.—Date of arrival at Bombay 22nd March, 1834.

Medical Establishment.

Veterinary surgeon Thomas Knox Stroud,—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. N. Rooke, of the regiment of artillery, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd March 1834.

No. 170.—Captain J. E. G. Morris, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on urgent private affairs.

No. 171—Lieutenant J. Kilner, assistant to the inspecting engineer of the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 24th ultimo, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 172—The unexpired period of leave granted to lieutenant J. Kilner, of the engineers, in general order under date 16th January last, No 33, is cancelled from the 28th of February last, the date of his return to Poona.

No. 173.—Lieutenant colonel W. Gordon, commanding at Ase erghur is allowed leave of absence from the 17th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay for the benefit of his health, and an order issued by him, under the same date, directing major Payne, to take command of the garrison, on his departure, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1834.

No, 174.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department under date the 5th instant, to direct that assistant surgeon A. H. Leith be relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and that assistant surgeon W. R. Williams be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment by the judge of the sudder dewanee adawlut of Venkut Row [illegible] to be junior native commissioner at Bagulkota, in the zillah of Darwar, in the room of Ballajee Ramchunder deceased, his sunud bearing date the 2nd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council, has been pleased to grant the reverend Samuel Payne, chaplain of Malcolm Peth and Sattara, an extension of leave of absence from his station for one month, on sick certificate.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th. April, 1834

Mr. R. Spooner, 3rd assistant to the collector

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annah, is allowed to visit the presidency, with leave of absence for one month, under section XIV of the bsentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 9th April, 1834.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant lieutenant Whitelock, assistant to the superintendent of the Indian navy, two months leave of absence on sick certificate, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, and to appoint lieutenant A. S. Williams, to act for lieutenant Whitelock.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to intimate for the benefit of convalescents proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills, that the route which, in the opinion of surgeon Glen, the medical officer of the Bombay presidency there stationed, should in all cases be adopted, is that by Calicut, Palghautcherry and Coimbatore.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Sec. to Govt

INDORE.

Private letters have been received from Indore, dated the 20th ultimo, stating that the revolution there has terminated in the assumption of the *Gadee* by Hurry Row Holkar, who has been recognized as head of the Holkar State by the British Resident. It appears that since Hurry Row's escape from the fortress in which he was confined (effected soon after the elevation of the infant Martund Row, on the death of Mulhar Row Holkar,) there were throughout the country, demonstrations of a strong feeling in his favor—while some of the chiefs, and heads of parties, openly invited him to proceed at once to the Capital, and take possession of the Raj, to which they did not hesitate to declare he had a better title than the minor. Hurry Row accordingly marched into Indore, attended by a large body of troops, and escorted by a *Rissala of irregular* horse, under the command of a British officer. This proof of his acting with the sanction, if not under the protection, of the British, prevented the opposition which might otherwise have been offered by Martund Row's party; and enabled His Highness to mount, without further bloodshed the throne which he has been called upon to fill by the voice of the people. As he has felt its value, it is to be hoped His Highness will not forget the obligations connected with this best of titles to the high station which he now occupies. Public affairs have resumed their ordinary course, and tranquillity reigns at Indore. The Karbarees who were lately in power are in confinement, but in what manner Martund Row has been disposed of, the letters do not mention.

THE HOLEE AND THE POLICE.

We have heard that, during the last *Holee* festival, several respectable natives received domiciliary visits from Police Peons, who, it appears, came for the gift, or gratuity, called "*Holee cha Posth*" commonly bestowed by Hindoos on their own servants and dependents, and those of their friends and acquaintances, to enable them to make merry at that joyous season. Though in the interior, the inferior classes of public servants take advantage of the practice, and go about collecting "*posth*," in a manner which would imply that it is considered inexpedient to resist their demands, the inhabitants of Bombay have hitherto—at least for a very considerable time past—been exempt from such exactions. The individuals who were applied to in the cases to which we allude, very properly refused to admit the claim of the Police Peons, who, in consequence, thought fit, in one instance, to express something besides disappointment. As, however, in the cases which have been mentioned to us, the applicants were Guzerat tees—evidently part of the new levy—who perhaps, had been accustomed elsewhere to make such demands, without any consciousness of their impropriety, we refrain from stating the numbers which the parties carried on their belts, and other particulars, with which we have been furnished. Our object is not to draw down punishment on the peons, but merely to call the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the attempt that has been made to introduce here a practice, which if tolerated, is sure to lead to a system of exaction, productive of the worst consequences; and of which therefore, this short notice will, we feel assured, be sufficient to induce him to do all that may be necessary to prevent the growth.

INSUBORDINATION OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

It was rumoured a short time back that a serious misunderstanding had arisen in the European Regiment stationed at Moulmein; and the rumour has unfortunately been confirmed by the Penang Gazette. The account states that the Grenadier and Light Companies quitted their quarters with their arms and ammunition, and retired into the jungles, in a state of open revolt. They were surrounded and taken prisoners by a Regiment of Native Infantry.—*Durpun, April* 11.

BORING FOR WATER.

Report on the Experimental Well at the Village of Roopal in the Dholka Pergunna, Guzerat, commenced in the beginning of December, 1833.

The experiment at this Village was commenced from the surface, and by afterwards sinking a Pit to the first Quicksand, which contained sweet water, but gradually became salt as the depth of the Bore increased. At 35 feet a stratum of sandstone was met with, which arrested the progress of the auger; but on putting down a Drill the progress was rapid. Small fragments of the rock were brought up with the auger; the rest was pulverized and came up like mud. In these fragments, there were pieces of Quartz, Cornelian and Jasper, cemented together by a calcarious earth. I cannot pass over this stratum of sandstone without mentioning that the same bed was met with at the depth of 40 feet in a well about 400 yards off, and due west from the present one. This would give the stratum an immense dip, and provided there is not a "fault" in the bed, it ought to cross at no great distance from this Village. My inquiries and researches have not, however, I am sorry to say, illicited any thing on this interesting point. The Villagers around say they have never met with it in any of the numerous wells they have sunk; neither have I been able to discover any trace of it on the surface. Below the sandstone very deep and stiff beds of clay are met with.

Cast Iron pipes 10 inches in diameter and 9 feet long were sunk into the first Quicksand, and the Boring carried on thro' them. By the assistance of a heavy Tom the pipes were driven to the sandstone; there however, as the Drill could only cut the size of the inside of the pipes, the whole thickness of the metal remained to be cleared away. This caused delay and trouble, but the object was at last effected by a spring tool. The large Pipes then obtained the depth of 58 feet, when they would go no further. From thence the Boring was carried on to 70 feet, when, the earth falling in, I was obliged to sink other pipes. These were 4½ inches in diameter, and went to the depth of 85 feet. The Boring was then carried on to the depth of 190 feet, when another Quicksand of sweet water was met with, which put a total stop to the progress of the auger; as after three days work, not a single inch was gained, notwithstanding the most laborious efforts, as the sand fell in as fast as it was taken out.

My having been obliged to reduce the Bore so quickly from 10 inches to 4½ from the want of the next size pipe, was the reason that the experiment could not be carried on any further. Where the present 4½ inch pipes commence, 7 inch pipes ought to have been placed; and the 4½ ought now to be in the Quicksand at 190 feet. Had this been the case I should have been able to, I think, penetrate through the Quicksand.

At the depth of 184 feet some earth was brought up in the auger like chunam, evidently containing a great proportion of lime. It is adhesive to the tongue, and has an acid taste. I imagine it contains alum, but am unable to analyze it completely, and have not therefore attempted, but have kept it for some one better qualified.

The rods used in this experiment are some that have lately been received from England. They are of iron, 1¼ inch square; and each length 20 feet with three bosses 4 feet apart. They are joined together by a sliding Socket, Pin and Chain. The square rods have a great advantage over the round ones, as the lever will fit on at any place, and thereby save much time and labor. These joints also answer very well in sand; but will never do in rock as the vibration of the rods cuts the pin thro' in no time. Their great advantage is expedition. In unjointing the rods, I found the chain, and very often the pin itself, gone; which in my opinion, makes the screw joints preferable.

It will be seen by this report that although the main object of the experiment has not succeeded, yet that it has proved the practicability of Boring in this country to a considerable depth, and that sweet water is to be found below the salt water; and with the proper pipes, I see no chance of another failure until the ground has been pierced to the depth of 400 or 500 feet.

This experiment occupied three months, and would have taken much less time, but for the delay occasioned by driving the Pipes. I must also remark that the whole labor has been performed by the people of the village, who had never heard of or seen such a thing as a Boring rod before the operation was commenced.

GEO. FULLJAMES.

Roopall, March 4th, 1884.

Description of the Strata passed through and their depth.

The first foot—fine black mould from one to 20 feet; a sandy clay with seams of mhur or kunkur.

From 20 to 35 feet—a reddish sand containing sweet water, but which gradually gets salt as 35 feet are obtained.

From 35 to 40 feet—a stratum of sandstone containing fragments of Quartz, Cornelian and Jasper; also pieces of rock like Granite, very compact, and which emits fire when struck with the steel.

From 40 to 59 feet—a red sandy clay, gradually to a stiff, hard yellow clay containing a good deal of Mhur in large pieces, but often in thin seams of black Mhur like shot.

From 59 to 64 feet—a stratum of very hard mhur.

From 64 to 72 feet—a stiff dark brown clay containing much mhur.

From 72 to 82 feet,—red sand with clay gradually getting stiffer.

From 82 to 99—a stiff plastic clay with occasional seams of saud.

From 99 to 125 feet,—a stiff dark brown and yellow clay with mhur, with occasional seams of sand, two or three inches deep.

From 125 to 135 feet,—a stiff sandy clay with red mhur.

From 135 to 145 feet—a dark brown clayey soil, full of black mhur, varying in size from a small shot to an egg.

From 145, to 147,—a fine red salmon coloured sand, quite moist as if holding water.

From 145, 7 to 170 feet,—a stiff dark brown clay latterly changing to a sandy clay.

From 170 to 174 feet,—a red sand, quite moist.

From 174 to 180 feet,—a red sandy clay with mhur imbedded.

From 180 to 184 feet,—a soft yellow clay.

From 184 to 185 feet,—a dark brown clay containing earth like alum; it is adhesive to the tongue and tastes acid.

From 185 to 190 feet,—a red sandy clay gradually changing to a soft red sand without tenacity. This sand contains sweet water, but the water does not rise.

The total depth obtained is 190 feet, when the sand, falling in as fast as taken out, put a stop to the progress of the auger. The bore has consequently been abandoned.

GEO. FULLJAMES.
Suptg. expt. in Boring for Water.

Roopall, 4th March, 1884.

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

We understand that the Trustees of St. Thomas's Church have presented the sum of Rupees 1,000 to the District Visiting Society, being the greater part of the balance remaining on hand of the Poor Fund, and that they have resolved to discontinue in future altogether the distribution of alms at the church door, making over, in lieu of it, to the institution, two thirds of the sums which may be collected at the Sacrament and on other occasions. The remaining third will be appropriable for the relief of special cases of distress which may be brought to the notice of the chaplains or the other Trustees; and an account of the application will from time to time be published. The Trustees at present are, besides the two chaplains, Major Moore, H. P. Hadow, Esq. Henry Roper, Esq. and L. R. Reid, Esq.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching there.
Euphrates.....	1st May....	London	Cape

HIGH WATER TABLE.—12TH. APRIL 184.

	MORN	EVEN.
Saturday.....	0 54	1 12
Sunday.....	1 32	1 52
Monday.....	2 13	2 35
Tuesday.....	3 01	3 28
Wednesday.....	4 59	4 31
Thursday.....	5 10	5 49
Friday.....	6 27	7 05

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	133	134
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	108	111
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 9	1 | 10
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each,.....	11¼	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, Staff, from Sholapoor.
Lieut. R. M. Hughes, Staff, from Surat.
Ensign Sinclair, 22d Regt. N. I., from Dapoolie.
Lieut. W. Wood, M. H. Artillery, from Mangalore.
Capt. J. Cocke, H. A., from Poonah.
Lieut. E. P. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I., from Dharwar.
Ensign Cormack, 15th Regt. N. I., from do.
Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th Regt. N. I., from Baroda.
Capt. Drake, 4th Regt. N. I., from Ahmednugger.
Ensign H. Goggin, 23d Regt. N. I., from Bhooj.
Assist. Surg. Thos. Robertson, Vaccinator, from Rutnagherry.
Lieut. John Skirrow, Engineers, from Seroor.
Lieut. Col. Gordon, Commg. Asseerghur, from that station.
Lieut. Scott, 52d M. N. I., from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

Major Crozier, 22d Regt. N. I., to England.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th N. I., to the Deccan.
Ensign J. Tait, 6th Regt. to Bhewndy.
Lieut. C. F. Mant, 6th Regt. N. I., to England.
Capt. G. D. Johnstone, 25th Ben. N. I., to Bengal.
Lieut. P. Nott, H. M. 45th Regt. to Hyderabad.
Lieut. Edmunds, 3d N. I., to Belgaum.
Capt. Gidley, 11th N. I., to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

At Byculla, on the 9th inst., Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 8th. Arab Ship Hamoody, Amber Naiquedah, from Singapoor 25th January, 1834 and Pulo Penang 29th.

— The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. T. G. Carless, Commanding, from Rutnagherry, 3d April, 1834.

Passengers.—Lieut. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. Cormack, 15th Regt., N. I.

— 11th. Grab Brig Ahmoody, Mahomed Agim, Naiquedah, from Penang 16th February, 1834.

— Portuguese Brig Aurelia, A. J. Ferraz, Master, from China 9th February touched at Singapore, Point de Galle, and Goa. Spoke H. M. Ship Harrier, Bannermen, Morning Star, and Earl of Clare.

Passengers.—E. Hardley, Esq., Mr. W. Ward.

DEPARTURES.

April 8th. His Majesty's Ship Imogene, Price Blackwood, Esq. Captain, to Madras.

— 9th. Dutch Ship La Esperance, J. Worthington, Master, to Batavia.

Passengers.—Mr. Kannady, 2 Armenian Ladies, 2 Armenian Gentlemen, 2 Servants, and 2 Parsees.

— 10th. Ship Columbia, Robert Pattison, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Ensign J. F. Elton, H. M's. 40th Regt. Mrs. H. B. Smith, and 1 Child, Major J. D. Crozier, 22d N. I. Major J. Keith, Staff, Mrs. H. Mearns, Capt. W. H. Campbell, H. M's. 20th Regt., Lieut. C. S. Mant, 6th N. I. and Lieut. W. Hodges, I. N.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
DITTO, SCHOONER, Shannon.
DITTO, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,——William Rodgers, Eliza Stewart, and Euphrates.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Allalivie, Jean, Futtay Salam, and Pascoa,
FRENCH.—Mexicain and La Amitie.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, and Cassadore,
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim and Fazel Kurim, Ahmoody Ahmoody.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 12 *APRIL,* 1834.

The Brig *Aurelia* from China the 18th of February arrived yesterday evening; but her packets, were not thou distributed. We understand however that she brings no news of importance.

We have not paid much attention to Theatrical affairs of late, for reasons we have mentioned on one or two occasions. We cannot however omit this opportunity of stating that the play of *Don Giovani* will be performed on the 25th inst.; and that some of the old Amateurs of 1826-27 will make their appearance on the occasion.—If this does not induce the public to come forward, the sooner the Theatre is turned into a cotton godown the better.

Mr. Trevelyan, whose indefatigable exertions as a public servant, and very able papers on various subjects are so well known to the public, has just published a report to Government on the inland customs and town duties of the Bengal Presidency. We have been politely favored with a copy of the work, and shall take an early opportunity of extracting from it. In the mean time, we think we may state with confidence, from a hasty perusal, that well known as the subject is to which it relates, and ably as it has been handled by various writers on the affairs of India, the present report contains a detailed mass of information that is both new and highly important.

We noticed some months since the attempts, made under the directions of Government, to bore for water in various parts of the Presidency. These, hitherto, we regret to say, have been ineffectual in every instance but one, from various causes; though nothing has occurred, as far as we can judge, to prove that, with the necessary apparatus at command, water may not always be obtained in the way desired.

We now publish a report of the last experiment made by the officer employed by Government to bore in Guzerat. Upon the occasion to which it refers he appears to have penetrated to a greater depth than has generally been attained in similar experiments in this country. The obstacle which finally arrested his progress, it will be seen, was a quicksand: but as this has been repeatedly overcome under similar circumstances in Europe, we have no doubt that means will eventually be found to pass it in this country.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund took place on the 29th ult. to consider of the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of an intimation from the Bombay steam committee of their readiness to relinquish as much of the Madras fund as the subscribers were desirous of withdrawing from its present appropriation. The result was a resolution to wait a twelvemonth before making any further arrangements as to the dispoal of the fund; and then to devote it to the furtherance of any plan for Steam Navigation between India and Europe which may receive the sanction of the Supreme Government.

In recommending this course the Madras Committee have shown their usual prudence and judgment; and the subscribers, in acceding to it, a degree of moderation for which we were quite unprepared after noticing the course pursued by the Madras press. This body after having lauded the Bombay scheme in no very measured terms, has latterly displayed so much virulence towards it, that we confess we feared a total change had taken place in the views of the Public at Madras. But we are glad to find that we were mistaken in this respect—that the newspapers of the presidency in fact are by no means the organs of public sentiment there.

Now that we are upon the subject of Steam Navigation we shall take the opportunity of observing that there is every reason to fear the first trip of the *Forbes* will be rendered perfectly useless to a large portion of the public in consequence of mismanagement or negligence somewhere or other. —*No less than four months* ago it was well known throughout India that this Government would despatch a vessel to Socotra to bring packets by the steamer to this presidency; but notwithstanding this long notice, nothing has been done to secure the separation of the packets in England; and it appears, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from the Governor General's Secretary at the Neelgherries, that unless they happen to be separated there, or unless an order for their separation should reach Alexandria before they arrive at that city, they must be conveyed to Calcutta in the first place, and distributed from thence to their respective destinations.

"A communication will be made on this subject (the distribution of the packets) to the Hon'ble Company's Agent at Alexandria, who will be requested, should he find that there are no separate Post Office Packets for the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, to open the Packet directed to the Bengal Presidency, and having taken out the letters destined for Madras and Bombay, to put them up in separate Parcels directed to each of those Presidencies respectively."

"If this duty should be performed by the Agent at Alexandria, more than a few hours delay need not be occasioned, but His Lordship would not be disposed to entrust it to the officer in charge of the Forbes. If therefore the Packets should have been forwarded from Alexandria before the instructions which it is now proposed to send shall reach that place, the Packets cannot be opened until they reach the place or places to which they are directed."

It is further stated in the same letter that no specification will be made of the places or stations at the several presidencies to which the packets may be most conveniently forwarded, either from this side of India or the other, for the guidance of the agent at Alexandria, because it "*would involve a minute examination, and occupy too much time!*"; and because "generally speaking, the superscriptions to letters from England specify the Presidency as well as particular place to which they are directed." The inhabitants of the upper provinces of India must therefore make up their minds to an unnecessary delay of at least a month in the receipt of their overland letters; and console themselves with the reflection that it is to save the authorities in Calcutta a little trouble that their interests are thus trifled with. But a minute examination, it must be observed, was not necessary for the purpose in question. A general direction to the Post Masters General at Calcutta and Madras desiring the former to make out a list of all the stations beyond Allahabad and the latter, those within four or five days dawk of Bombay, to be farwarded to the Agent at Alexandria, would have been quite sufficient. And this surely would not have occupied such a vast deal of time as Mr. Macnaghten seems to think.

In another respect this gentleman's letter is equally surprising to us. We allude to his declaration that Government are "not disposed to intrust the officer in charge of the Forbes" with the sorting of the packets she is to bring. What is there, we should like to know, about poor Captain Jump that renders him deserving of being thus branded as untrustworthy? Besides, the opening of a letter is such a serious offence by the English Law that, were no other considerations to deter him from such an act, this alone, we should have imagined would have been deemed sufficient for the purpose. But supposing even that the sorting of a few letters, which is daily—hourly, intrusted throughout the country to the lowest officials in the service of Government, to be such a serious affair, could not some means have been devised to render it as safe on board the Forbes as at Alexandria, in a merchant's counting House, by a rascally Jew or Greek, upon whom it will at last probably devolve? Might not the Captain of the Forbes for instance have been directed to perform the operation before his passengers, and a certain number of his officers, and to obtain their certificates that it had been fairly done. The object was surely worth the experiment, and could have been se-

cured perhaps in some better way.—Now, however, it is too late to do any thing. The evil is irremediable; and it only remains for individuals in this country who may be desirous of obtaining their letters through Bombay, to direct that in future they may be put into the packet for this Presidency, and into no other.

MADRAS.

There was a very thin attendance at the Meeting of Subscribers to the Steam Fund on Saturday last, not twenty being present; but amongst these a wordy war was waged for more than two hours, when the patience and self-denial of the many was entirely exhausted, (their entrance into the College Hall having been greeted with the intelligence of the long and anxiously desired arrival of a vessel from Europe) and the following resolutions were agreed to and followed instanter by a general move. We are unable to give any account of the Proceedings, which amounted to no more than a personal conference on the subject of the disposal of the fund.

We do not see that the slightest advantage is gained in the result of this Meeting; for as the question of 'right of appropriation' has been so much insisted on, our perceptions are too blunted to discover that the Committee or any number of Subscribers assembled together possess one whit more right to hold over the Madras Subscriptions in the manner resolved upon for one twelve month, than they have by their own shewing to dispose of these same Subscriptions to any other object than that to which they were specifically addressed. The case is now placed in a very simple condition:—the Managers of the Bombay plan, the only people possessing a constructive right to the Steam Fund lately raised at Madras, have signified their readiness to relinquish to such Subscribers as may be willing to take back the amount of their respective contributions. Now if Jack, Tom and Harry, all or either, choose to claim the return of their subscribed quota for the sake of adding their support to the active Bengal Scheme, we should like to know whether "Resolution No 3" of Saturday's Meeting will be of the remotest possible avail in affording even a colourable pretext to the Committee for refusing compliance? In *law* we *think* it will not: in point of *justice* we say assuredly not. This question however will doubtless be soon settled by the appointment of an Agent at Madras to receive Subscriptions to the "New Bengal Steam Fund"—and we hope it will be thus brought to issue for the satisfaction of the public.

"*At a* GENERAL MEETING *of the* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* MADRAS STEAM FUND, *held pursuant to Public Notice at the New College Hall, on the 29th March* 1834, *it was unanimously Resolved*,

1*st*. That, it appearing from the published correspondence between the Committees of the three Presidencies that the Prospectus for establishing a Steam Communication between Bombay and Suez, as adopted by a Public Meeting at Bombay on the 14th May last, and for the furtherance of which Prospectus a Subscription has been raised in the Madras Presidency pursuant to the resolution of a General Meeting held on the 14th June last, has not met with the concurrence of the Presidency of Bengal—but that another scheme has been projected and adopted at a General Meeting at that Presidency for establishing a Steam Communication with Suez from Calcutta as a point of departure, and that consequently the pecuniary means of carrying into effect the Prospectus of Bombay have proved hitherto insufficient, and the project has for the present been postponed by the Bombay Committee, pending a reference by them to the Home Authorities, and has become dependent on the result of such reference, and the Bombay Committee having, under these circumstances, intimated their readiness to relinquish the Madras Fund in case it shall appear that the Subscribers should adopt different views from themselves—this Meeting consider it necessary to decide by further resolutions on the disposal of the Funds raised by the Madras Subscription.

2*d*. That, although this Meeting do not consider themselves authorized to dispose of those Funds in favor of any other specific object than that expressed by the Resolutions of June last without the option of the Subscribers, yet they are decidedly of opinion that the disposal of them towards advancing the general object of Steam Navigation between India and England deserves the concurrence of the Subscribers at large.

3*d*. That, the funds raised be invested in Government Securities in the names of the Chairman and two Members of the Committee and be held by the Committee for the benefit and furtherance of any plan for establishing Steam communication between India and England which shall be in progress with the sanction of the Supreme Government on this day twelve-month, with the exception of that portion of them of which a return may be demanded within one month from that date by any subscribers individually, in case such sanction shall not happen to be given in favor of the Bombay Prospectus, and that in case no such plan shall be in progress, such fund be handed over for the benefit and in furtherance of any the first such successful and progressing Steam Navigation Establishment which shall have completed two Voyages out and home between India and Suez, in any one year.

4*th*. That this Meeting have the warmest sense of the munificent liberality by which, the cause of Steam Navigation between India and England has been supported by the Supreme Government of India—and that their grateful thanks are eminently due to the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, for his personal encouragement of that undertaking, through which chiefly its final success is relied on, and without which this project, opening such vast and incalculable benefits to our country and to mankind, would in all probability have proved abortive.

5*th*. That, a copy of the preceding resolution signed by the Chairman be presented by him to His Lordship on the first opportunity.

6*th*. That this meeting consider the public greatly indebted to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund for their zealous practical exertions towards accomplishing an extensive plan of Steam Communication between England and India, directed with a view to impart the greatest benefit to all parts of the eastern empire, and that the thanks of this meeting be communicated by the Chairman to that Committee.

7*th*. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Madras Steam Committee and to the Chairman of this and the last Meeting, as well for their care and conduct in fulfilling the trusts reposed in them, and in promotion of the common cause of Steam Navigation between England and India, as for the conduct of the Chairman in fulfilling the duties of the Chair this day."

(Signed) GEO. NORTON,
Madras Herald, March 31. *Chairman*

CALCUTTA.

AVA.

A private letter from Ava, dated February 20, states, that Lieutenant Macleod had returned there from Munipore with the Burmese Commissioners on the 15th inst.

The troublesome and long pending discussions, regarding the line of frontier, between that State and Ava, have at length been amicably and finally settled. There are now no questions depending between our Government and the Court of Ava, and the Resident would appear to have nothing to do but to sit quiet and look on. At Rangoon he could be much more useful, and be of great service to ships and traders of our country. Why is he not stationed there?

The King had lately become so wild and ungovernable, that his Ministers dreaded to approach him, and unless he soon gets better, a scene may be expected; in which however, the Resident, we hear, is ordered to take no part whatever. On the death of a King of this country always, there is no Government or police for a day or two—the city is set on fire, and all is plunder and confusion! The British Residency will probably be considered as the best furnished house in Ava, and with only 30 Sepoys, the Resident and his family will be more fortunate than can be reasonably expected, if they escape being burnt out and plundered, as unfortunately, most of the buildings consist of bamboos and leaves As our Government have decided upon non-interference in case of a disputed succession, which is most certain, the Resident would, we think, be wise to withdraw from the scene of contest and general disorder, until such time as the dispute is settled and a King duly established.

The small pox, our correspondent adds, was raging in Ava, and had carried off nearly 4000 children in six weeks! The Burmese do not believe in the efficacy of vaccination, in consequence of the present King's son having some years ago, taken the small pox after he had been vaccinated, by Mr. Carey, the Missionary.

Dr. Gerard is at length returned in safety from his long protracted travels in the interesting countries between the British Fronties on the North West, and the Caspian Sea. A letter has been received from him dated Lodiana the 17th instant, announcing his arrival, with a large collection of coins and minerals and other objects of curiosity. Besides his own valuable researches, Dr. Gerard is the medium of bringing to the notice of the scientific world some very important discoveries of a Mr. Masson, made during a residence of some years in the country of ancient Bactria. The ruins of an extensive City have been traced at the base of the Hindoo Kosh Mountains, supposed to be the City of *Alexandria ad Cancasum*. Several other gigantic images have been seen, like those in that neighbourhood already described by Dr. Gerard and Lieutenant Burnes, and various *topes* have been examined by Mr. Masson, from which he has collected upwards of thirty thousand old coins, mostly copper, and a large portion of them bearing Greek inscriptions in high preservation, some of which are not to be found in any collection in Europe. Mr. Masson has furnished well executed drawings of the most interesting coins, accompanied with a long and highly interesting memoir, through Dr. Gerard, to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, who, we conclude, will give the whole an early place in his Journal. It is said that old Copper Coins are found in such abundance in those parts, that Natives make a livelihood by collecting them and melting them up. As this has been going on, perhaps, for many centuries, we may conceive that the country, at some distant period, enjoyed a very high degree of prosperity, with a large population, and many thriving towns, which have yielded to the vicissitudes of human affairs, and now exist no longer.—*Cal. Courier, March* 24.

The discussion to which the publication of the Governor General's Minute on the order in the judicial and revenue department has given rise, in itself supplies evidence of the wisdom of departing from that system of secrecy which still too much obtains here, so that in general such documents first see the light in India when extracted from Parliamentary papers, and at the distance of several years from the date on which they were recorded in the proceedings in Council. One great evil of such a system is that the government is rendered constantly liable to misconception and misrepresentation; because though its decrees are published, the reasoning on which they are based is not sufficiently expounded. The *Bombay Courier* in reference to the order which is still the subject of so much discussion here, observes, that there is nothing in it to distinguish whether the reports are to be private or public—true; but in the Minute this is most specifically explained, and the idea of intending to encourage any system of *espionage* emphatically disclaimed. Here then we see the utility of that system of publicity of which it is most gratifying to find the most enlightened of the Company's servants the advocates; but which is not yet carried far enough to secure all the objects which in its full extent is calculated to produce. It is a great advance no doubt, a seven leagued stride in Indian administration to get so far as to have "proposed regulations published;" why not another advance, and give us the *rationale* of this legislation—the records of the deliberative wisdom which led to the proposition or adoption of any given measure—why when minutes are printed not let them be published too? because we suppose the secret department is still maintained in the new Charter. Is it not optional however, with the government to take any proceeding out of the secret department, and can Lord William Bentinck, or his Council doubt the advantage of the utmost publicity in all matters of Indian legislation?—*Ben. Hurk, March* 27.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES.—Mr. Maingy makes some interesting remarks on the population of the Tenasserim provinces, and the advantages the country may derive from British settlers. At most not the 120th part of the area of these provinces can be considered as occupied or used for cultivation, and the whole population does not average 4 souls to the square mile. Mr. Maingy thinks therefore that one of the principal means of promoting the prosperity and resources of these provinces, is to invite settlers from other countries. Were the Government of Fort Saint George, he says, requested to proclaim, that lands would be granted in these provinces on the most favourable terms, and that means of removing hither would be afforded at the expence of the public, he thinks that a large number of the new destitute and half-starving population on the Coast of Coromandel might be induced to emigrate to this coast, where they would be sure of the means of livelihood, either as coolies and boatmen, or as tillers of the soil. In these provinces the agriculturist labours under the certain hope of meeting a reward for all his exertions: the crops are never known entirely to fail from want of the monsoon rains which are very regular. The soil is exceedingly good; according to the present slovenly broad cast sowing, the average return of the best lands may be estimated at from 50 to 60 fold: but some of the Talain inhabitants of Amherst province, who were accustomed in Pegu to use transplantation in their paddy cultivation, continue the same system in their lands, and with extraordinary success, obtaining returns of as much as 200 fold. There are lands, which are judged to be fit for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, pepper, and indigo. The inhabitants of Taory have lately been led to plant the long staple Pernambuco cotton, and its cultivation promises much success.

A great many Malayes have come up from the Straits of Malacca, and settled in the provinces, particularly to the southward, where they are very usefully engaged in cultivating paddy, according to the system of transplantation. It is surprising says Mr. M., to observe the dread which all Burmese and Talains entertain of Malays equal to that which the Malays themselves have of the Siamese. He is of opinion, therefore, that some political advantage would attend the circumstance of a large portion of Malay settlers being intermixed with our Burmese, and particularly our Tavoy population; and that the most likely mode of soon accomplishing this object; would be by encouraging the ex-king of Quadah to remove from Malacca to Tavoy, and offering him and all his followers lands on the most advantageous terms, and facilities for removal.

The Chinese population has not increased rapidly; and with the exception of a few who are occupied in cultivating esculents and garden produce near the town of Moulmein, none of them have regularly settled themselves as cultivators of sugarcane, pepper, or indigo in the same manner as their countrymen have done with so much success and advantage in Siam, Java, and other Eastern States. Were their numbers increased, many of them would be forced to settle in the interior and embark in the cultivation of the more valuable products of the soil.

Owing to the very rigid precautionary measures adopted by both the Burmese and Siamese Governments, very few of their subjects are enabled to escape into these provinces. Not a month passes, however, without some few families contriving to elude the vigilance of the Rangoon officers, or of the Siamese and Ligore authorities to the southward. There is reason to believe, that in the event of any revolution in the kingdom of Ava or Siam, we should obtain an immense accession of population by the removal into these provinces of thousands of their subjects, and particularly by the return of most of the 40,000 Talains who formerly emigrated from Pegu and the Tenasserim provinces to Siam, where they are now said to exist as a distinct population under their own chiefs.

Under this head may be introduced a proposal of Mr. Maingy to raise a corps of Talains for various services, for which their habits and local knowledge particularly qualify them. Mr. Maingy thinks that the Burmese and Talain inhabitants are superior in physical strength, and in all points calculated to make good soldiers, to most of the Sepoys of Western India; and that were prudent steps taken in enlisting at first for a definite period of service only, say for 7 years, we should have no difficulty in raising a very serviceable corps of Talains, who might be employed, not only in guarding the jails and prisoners when out at labor, but in proceeding to the interior of the country in pursuit of robbers or other duties, for the performance of which the simple habits of the Burmah or Talain, who, with his *dha* or chopper, can at any time build himself a hut, and collect leaves and herbs to season his rice with, would give him very great advantages over the Sepoy. A *dha*, and a bamboo full of rice, would be all the baggage and provisions which a Talain would require when detached on duty to the woods and mountains. He believes also that the raising and disciplining of a Talain Corps would have an important effect in convincing the inhabitants of our intentions of permanently retaining these Provinces.

If the experiment of a Talain Corps prove successful, Mr. Maingy conceives the whole of the external defence of these provinces might be undertaken in a few years hence by the Talains, who are anxious to keep themselves as distinct as possible in language and opinions from both our two neighbours, the Siamese and Burmese, and to recover their ancient independence as a nation.

Mr. Maingy recommends the admission of British settlers into the Tenasserim provinces. According to him no objections whatever exist to the permitting of European Colonization. The larger portion of the land remains unoccupied and in a state of waste or jungle, whilst the Burmese and Talain population have no prejudices of *caste* or peculiar habits opposed to Europeans being settled or intermixed among them. He proposes therefore that lands should be offered to Europeans on the most liberal terms. Something of a permanent proprietary right to the land should be granted to them, on terms as similar as possible to those enjoyed by the native population. This would prove the most certain mode of attracting European colonists, by whose skill, enterprize, and capital, the prosperity and resources of these provinces would be most effectually and most speedily developed.

It is not necessary to enter upon the terms on which it is proposed to grant lands to Europeans; but we cannot omit noticing the liberal views which Mr. Maingy has offered, and expressing a hope that government will not fail to act upon his excellent suggestions.

A survey of the various descriptions of settlers in the Tenasserim provinces, naturally leads us to consider the capabilities of the place in a commercial point of view, and to several details connected with commerce.

No customs have hitherto been levied on the trade of these provinces, and Mr. Maingy is of opinion that none should be levied for many years to come. The imports at Moulmein are annually increasing, and in consequence of the heavy anchorage duties levied at Rangoon, this station is becoming the entrepot for a large portion of the trade with the kingdom of Ava. British piece goods, and other manufactures, are brought here from India, and then conveyed to the dominions of Ava, not only by means of small vessels and boats which proceed to Rangoon and the ports in lower Pegue, but by means of land carriage to Tonghoo, and even to the capital of Ava itself. Since the measure adopted in 1829-30 of deputing Dr. Richardson to establish a friendly intercourse with the Laboun and Zemay States, Moulmein has been abundantly supplied with fine cattle, and the trade with those States and with the other Shan tribes subject to Ava, has been annually increasing. Mone is the point at which the Shan trades from all the different Burmese Shan States of Kyaintoun, Kyain-toung, Legaya, Thibau, and even Kyainyoungyee on the great Cambedia river, assemble in the months of November and Dec., and march in caravans by land, through Tounghoo and Martaban, to Moulmein, where they arrive in 30 or 35 days, in the months of January, February, and March, and whence they return homewards again in April and May. During the year 1832,370 of those traders visited Moulmein, bringing goods with them of the value of 72,615 rupees, and taking back British piece goods and other manufactures of the value of 73,000 rupees. These traders were in the habit of visiting Rangoon, but during the last two years not a dozen of them have been seen at that place, and it is probable that in the course of a few years their number and the value of their trade will become greatly increased. They complain at present, Mr. Maingy observes, of the exactions of the Governor of Tounghoo, and it would be an important point gained, could we prevent the necessity of their visiting that town, and secure to them a line of route leading more directly into our territory. This may be effected by establishing a post up the Saluein as near to Mone as possible, as far as N. lat. 19½, and constructing bank of the Saluein. These traders might then escape the exactions of the authorities in the Burmese territories, as well as the chance of being plundered by the *Karain-nee* or red Karians, a wild, and lawless race occupying a portion of both sides of the Saluein. Such a post also would protect and encourage the traders from Zemmay and Laboun and other Shan States to the eastward subject to Siam, who are still apprehensive of the Burmese crossing the Saluein and lying in wait for them at one part of their route to and from Moulmein. But the object which the Commissioner considers most desirable, is to draw on to Moulmein the Chinese traders, who annually in January and February come down from Tali, Thengye-chew, and Yunan, to all the abovementioned Shan States, in large caravans of 500 to 1,000 traders each. The new post up the Saluein might be soon visited by some of that enterprizing and commercial race, and independent of the opium of Bengal, and the piece goods and manufactures of England, they might receive birds' nests, tin, cotton, and other produce of these provinces, in return for their silver, copper, *hartel*, Chinese silks, &c.

The trade with Bang-kok, owing to the great jealousy of the Siamese Government, is still very insignificant. A few Talain refugees only annually visit Tavoy and Moulmein, apparently less for the purpose of trade, than for the political object of ascertaining our proceedings and acquiring intelligence as to our relations with Ava. Some years hence, when our population may increase so as to press on the borders of Siam, there is no doubt that a very valuable commerce will be established in that direction, both with the Siamese and the Chinese residing in or visiting their kingdom.

The timbur trade of these provinces forms an important branch of the resources of the country. Mr. Maingy has some interesting remarks on this subject. He observes that instead of reserving the teak forests for the exclusive use of the Government, he has, since the year 1829, thrown

them open to the public, and granted license to any individual to proceed and cut as much teak timber as he pleased, upon agreeing to pay to the Government an *ad-valorem* duty of 15 per cent. upon all timber brought down to Moulmein. This measure has encouraged private speculators to explore the forests, the value and resources of which are daily becoming more developed. During the last three years no less than 7,309 tons of converted teak timber have been exported, and 3 square rigged vessels have been constructed, and several more were on the stocks. The teak forests are found to be very extensive, not only along the upper part of the Attran river, but on the eastern side of the Saluein; and there is no chance of their becoming soon exhausted. Mr. Maingy thinks that the teak-wood cutters would be much encouraged if an import duty were charged at Calcutta, as at Madras, on teak, the produce of the Kingdom of Ava; and that perhaps the *ad-valorem* duty of 16 per cent. might be beneficially remitted for a few years on all timber used for shipbuilding at Moulmein. The Moulmein teak is considered at Calcutta to be superior to that from Rangoon, and it is at all times more valuable from being imported in a converted state, and not in the rough rude condition of the Rangoon teak. The business of taking care of the teak forests, of preventing the wood cutters from causing unnecessary destruction, and of keeping up the forests by annually planting out at the proper season a certain number of young seedlings, might be cheaply and efficiently performed through a native superintendent with a few coolies, whenever required.

Besides teak the forests in these provinces contain inexhaustible supplies of several other woods, fit for housebuilding and other purposes, particularly the Thengah, which is considered by the natives and by the Chinese, as superior to teak for that part of vessels lying under the surface of the water.

Mr. Maingy has offered some suggestions for providing for the convenience and safety of the shipping that visit the ports of these provinces. No anchorage or other duties are charged on shipping, except a small pilotage charge at Moulmein and a small buoy duty on such vessels as do not require a pilot to navigate them up or down the Moulmein river. Mr. Maingy recommends that for several years to come no other charges be levied on shipping, and that the ingress and that the egress of vessels continue as free not only from duties, but from forms and delays of officers of the marine department, and at present simply require a report of the arrival or proposed departure of the vessels, and return in general terms of the cargo. But the convenience of shipping bound to Moulmein would be very much promoted, were a light house established and maintained at Amherst Point, and were some officers of the Bengal pilot service sent down for a year or two to ascertain all the dangers in the Moulmein river. Vessels now bound to this place are afraid to approach the coast at night, and much time is lost from there existing no good land mark by which to direct their course towards the land at night. A light house would therefore prove of great use, and the Bengal pilots would very soon discover the best channels in this river, and educate a few good native pilots, whom commanders of vessels might then employ with every confidence.

Mr. Maingy also suggests that Captain Ross's Survey of the Coast and of the innumerable islands off the coast, should be completed. That officer has ascertained and laid down in his charts the situation and bearings of the principal points, and a subordinate officer with a small vessel might easily fill up the details surveying close along the coast and around the different islands. Such a survey would be of invaluable use in the smaller class of vessels which visit these provinces, or trade between them.

From a review of the whole of what Mr. Maingy has done and written, it appears that the trade of these provinces is in a situation as good as the circumstances in which they came into our hands will allow. The country may yet be considered as a mine unopened, to which enterprise is just beginning to be directed. The security offered by the British Government to all classes of its subjects, will produce its salutary effects on the commercial community—both on those who are now resident in these provinces, as well as on those who may be attracted thither from other parts.—*The Englishman.*

THE COORG RAJAH.—The division of the Madras troops is about moving towards the little kingdom of the Coorg Chief, to chastise him for the detention of a British subject, whom he has been requested to release. The Rajah, it appears, was very much exasperated that a woman, who had offended him, should have escaped his vengeance by fleeing into the company's territories and find protection, notwithstanding his remonstrances and as nearly as we can learn thought proper to adopt the retaliatory system—if it may be called retaliation to detain a British subject contrary to his wishes, because a subject of the Rajah had fled to the British troops for protection from his cruelty and injustice. This is a small cause of national strife, but the rights of independent states must be respected, and if negociation fails to produce this important effect, force, as a last resource, must be employed. In the present instance, we can hardly imagine that a temperate and judicious negociation would have been fruitless, though we are not prepared to say, that every step has not been taken which wisdom and prudence might have suggested, on the part of the Madras Presidency. Some accounts, however, might lead us to infer, that a style sufficiently courteous and conciliatory had not been adopted on that side where it ought most of all to have been expected. Kings are sensitive beings, and although they seldom abound in moral qualities, they are not the less tenacious of their claims on others for respect. It was supererogatory, therefore, to talk to the Coorg Rajah of his severities and cruelties. These might have been left entirely out of the question, especially so, when the mentioning of them gave him an opportunity of retorting with so much point and power. "Those who have glass windows," &c. But the Coorg Rajah is a "poor, weak, powerless prince," and on that account our Government should be more ready to conciliate, and to endeavour by all approved means, to obtain justice, than to rush into a contention, which must cost many lives, and crush a weak enemy. Many entertain a strong hope, that, seeing the preparations going forward amongst the Madras troops, the Rajah will be disposed to "*give in.*" But, as far as words can be taken in proof, he is a man of no mean spirit—how far his little army may second him in his perseverance, will be ascertained when the experiment shall have been made. He seems to be fully aware of the mighty power against which he is preparing to enter the lists. "You came," says he "a nation of traders, and you have successively destroyed every native state with whom you have come in contact, by your avarice, your treachery, and your bad faith. But the hour of vengeance shall yet come, the day of retribution shall yet arrive, and even perhaps in my time, I may yet be the humble weapon in the hand of the Almighty with which you may sorely be punished, and the hour may yet be, that I shall see you a suppliant to me for succour, as your predecessorss once before were to my ancestors." We know not how well his Coorg Majesty may flight, but he has, in this instance, given a specimen of his ability to gasconade. He seems, too, not to have been rightly instructed in a small matter of history as to the negociations of his "ancestors" with the Company in the last days of Tippoo Sultan. His ancestors, according to historians, who have written of those times, were rather suppliants to the English, for it was in a struggle for independence against the power of Tippoo, that the Coorg Rajah, having made his escape from the fort of Cuddoor, where he had been confined by the Sultan, applied to Lord Cornwallis for assistance against his powerful oppressor, and although, according to an existing treaty between the British and Tippoo the earnest solicitation of the Chief could not be acceded to, yet when the time came, as it shortly did, in which British aid could be made available, he sought it again, and not in vain. It is true, that the ancestors of the present Rajah did, on this occasion, render aid to the Bombay army, but they found in return an ally by whose means their own independence was preserved. But it is very immaterial whether his Coorg Majesty be set right on this point or not. If he has violated a right, it is his business to make reparation, and if he will not do justice voluntarily, it must be sought of him in the fashion of war. It is a serious matter, however, to engage in the sacrifice of human life, and most earnestly to be deprecated. We therefore, can have but little sympathy with those who speak in contempt of the enemy they are about to come in contact with, and speak of "arrangements being made for a little field sport."—*(From a Correspondent of the Englishman.)*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

A correspondent complains, and Heaven knows, with lamentable truth, that the laws of England are not sufficiently "promulgated" To this we would be much inclined to add, that the laws are *multiplied* a great deal more than sufficiently—a fact which aggravates (as it in part produces) the evil against which our correspondent murmurs. Any one who takes the trouble to watch the accumulation of law-making throughout a modern Parliamentary session, will wonder that those who speculate and job in such affairs have not already pocketed, by virtue of skulking and night-walking acts of Parliament, the fortunes of at least half their neighbours. Brought with little, if any, notice—the announcement mumbled from the bar—instantly afterwards the name and objects gabbled over by the clerk at the table—read a first time—within 48 hours read a second time—a day or two afterwards read a third time, without opposition from any party in the House, because without the knowledge of any individual in it besides the Member to whom it owes its parentage, —sent to the Lords, who are unconscious of any such mean intruder,—and passed by the Crown amongst a hundred others;—how is it possible that such a law, of which even the reporters know nothing but by guess, should acquire publicity throughout the realm? It is an English maxim that every man must be *presumed* to know the laws of his country, and a pretty strong *presumption* it seems to us to be. But, if every British subject is to be punished for a violation of the law because he is "presumed" to be aware of it, certainly some little pains ought to be taken by those in authority to realise for the people that promulgation which is by a fiction presumed to exist, that we may not on one side be studiously kept in utter ignorance of the laws, and on the other chastised because we do not know them! Stupid, frivolous, and silly legislation has achieved a colossal growth, and with the present facilities afforded it must go on overshadowing and overwhelming the community. There is not a judge upon the bench who could carry in his recollection, or indeed who has probably ever heard of, a tenth part of the statutes of the last 20 years. There is, to be sure, a commission instituted, and composed of able men, with a view to something like an arrangement or codification of the laws of England. We apprehend the statute law will defy them. Hercules, by his knowledge of civil engineering, cleansed the Augean stable of its 30 years' filth. But what Augean stable could be compared to the abominations of 20,000 acts of Parliament.—the offal of English squirearchy, only since the Restoration?—Turn the Thames—any, the whole British Channel—into that cloaca, and see what an age will the searching torrent have to struggle with the foul and indurated mass! Such a labour would baffle Hercules, even with the assistance of his legitimate descendants Watt and Telford. There ought, no doubt, to be preventive measures against further mischief adopted, since remedial ones are of such slow and difficult applications. Some permanent committee might be established, whose business was to examine every bill when drawn, to throw out all superfluous or objectionable matter, and, among the rest, to repudiate all contradictory enactments. The committee ought to consist of persons not in Parliament,—sound lawyers, possibly three or four judges, whose preliminary report upon the intended bill would, of course, be submitted to Parliament. Modern acts, moreover, are worded in a manner so slovenly and obscure, that much time and infinite ingenuitly and trouble are exhausted in efforts to understand the meaning of the law, before any lawyer can venture to put it into execution. Laws of this description can scarcely be respected by the people; one element, therefore, of their easy and beneficial working is in the same proportion forfeited.—(TIMES.)

The ladies of Russia appear to be superlatively influential in all matters of diplomacy with the Emperor Nicholas.—Letters from Vienna state the Baroness Tatischeff (the lady of the Rusian Ambassador to the Austrian Court) having left for St. Petersburgh, to solicit the Baron's continuance in his official capacity in that city, Count Woronzow, the present Governor of Odessa, having been named by the Emperor as the Baron's successor. It remains to be seen whether this lady will meet with the same success as it is asserted has recently been the case in the instance of another distinguished lady of the same country, and whose influence is known to prevail in most of the European Cabinets.—(Herald)

NOVEMBER 2.

The Belgians appear to be a thriving people. Their revenue, for the first nine months of 1833, exceeds that for the same period last year by about two millions of francs; and what is of more importance, every quarterly return for the last two years has given an increase of resources beyond the demands of the various budgets. Unquestionably, they are indebted in part for this to the obliging disposition of the King of Holland, who, in order to help them well through the disasters of a civil war, compels his Dutch subjects to pay the Belgian as well as their own share of the interest of their common debt. The Belgians are not unmindful of foreign commerce. Their Government, we have heard, has lately concluded a commercial treaty with the United States, on terms so very advantageous to the latter, and likely to be so disagreeable to British merchants and manufacturers, that even the placid Lord Palmerston has been roused to the productiou of a decisive and pungent remonstrance. His Lordship, however, may console himself with the reflection, that he is not the first British Minister whom the acute and persevering Yankees have overreached: and it would be really absurd and unreasonable in him to expect that our diplomatic employés, who are men of birth and distinguished family connexions, should be able to compete with American drudges from the countinghouse or the bar, in mere matters of vulgar trade.—(SPECTATOR.)

NOVEMBER 4.

The amount of Lord Ellenborough's sinecure, as Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, will be seen from the following statement:—In 1829, £9,471 3s. 1d.; 1830, £8, 862 0s. 3d.; 1831. £7,852 19s. 2d.: 1832, £6,081 15s. 11d. The Noble Baron and Lord Kenyon are joint *Custodies Brevium* of the same tribunal. Their emoluments for these distinguished sinecure appointments were—In 1829, £2,824 18s. 7d.; 1830, £2,498 6s. 9d.; 1831, £2,817 4s. 7d.; 1832, £1,544 18s. 3d.—(Chronicle.)

The value of the cargo of the *Cambridge*, Captain Barber, from Singapore, discharged this week in the St. Katherine's Docks, has been estimated at between £300 000 and £400,000. It consisted of upwards of 21,000 packages, making about 1,350 tons, which were landed and housed by the Dock Company in 34 hours.—(Globe.)

Some offences have been committed occasionally with a view that the offender might get transported to our settlements. The following account of the situation of the convicts at Macquarrie Harbour, shows that the punishment is rendered as severe as almost any circumstances on earth may be supposed to admit. Shut up at night within a wretched hovel on a rock in the Ocean, where the only symptom of comfort is that which security presents; as soon as the prisoners are called from rest in the morning, they are fed with a dish of porridge, composed of flour and water, with a little salt. They then embark in boats and row several miles to the wood cutting stations, where they continue to work until their return at night; then they are supplied with the only substantial meal they receive in the 24 hours. Their labour consists in cutting up the trees growing near the coast into heavy logs, which they carry on their shoulders, or slide to the water's edge, and form into rafts. During the greater part of this duty, the convict has to work up to his middle in water; and even in the woods, from the moist and swampy nature of the country, his employment is of the most disagreeable and harrassing kind.—(Chronicle.)

NOVEMBER 6.

The importation of a species of timber, called Green Heart, from the West Indies to this country, is likely to prove a source of profit to the West Indians. This timber is used for planking ships, and has been found to be more durable and better for this purpose than the far famed teak of the East Indies. Although this kind of wood was tried twelve or fifteen years ago by some shipbuilders in Greenock, yet from the high price of it, and other things, it is not generally used; but not a doubt now exists that the importation of this kind of timber will form a part of West Indian importations in a few years.—(Caledonian Mercury.)

Lieut. John Ship, whose autobiography excited some sensation in the military circles a few years since, has lately been elected to the situation of governor of the workhouse at Liverpool, the emoluments of which are nearly £500 per annum; in addition to which, Mrs. Ship, his wife, has been appointed matron, with a salary of £150. It will be remembered that Lieut. Ship rose from the ranks, and led the forlorn hope three times; at the siege of Bhurtpore, under Lord Combermere.—(Albion.)

In the last term, it will be remembered the late Judge of the Admiralty Court, Sir C. Robinson, gave judgment in the important salvage cause brought by Sir T. Baker, Admiral on the Brazilian station, as also by Captain Dickenson, of the *Lightning*, Captain De Roos, of the *Algerine*, and several seamen, for rewards for their services in recovering from the wreck of the *Thetis*, in Cape Frio, nearly 800,000 dollars. The late Judge awarded £17,000 to be divided in proportions. against which decision Admiral Baker and Capt. Dickenson have entered an appeal; the owners of the treasure shipped on board the *Thetis*, and the Hon. Capt. De Roos, not being parties to such appeal. Dr. Curties, on behalf of Capt. De Roos, yesterday moved the Court to direct payment to his client and the crew of the *Algerine*, of the amount awarded to that vessel for her salvage services. Dr. Adams said the difficulty was in forming a *constat* as to the value of the precious metals that had been saved from the wreck of the *Thetis*. The *Lightning* was stated to have saved 588,689 dollars, and the Hon. Capt. De Roos, of the *Algerine*, 161,500 dollars. It was a question if the Court could interfere, the whole salvage services being mixed up with one another; and, on the part of Capt. Dickenson, he must oppose the motion.—Sir J. Nicholl (the Judge) said, if Capt. Dickenson was not satisfied with the value put upon it, he could have it appraised. If a candid valuation was made, there could be no difficulty; and in the hope that his suggestions would be acted upon, he should direct the motion to stand over.

Sir C. Dance's Steam Carriage arrived in town yesterday from Stony Stratford, at two o'clock, having left Stony Stratford at a quarter before seven in the morning, and performed the distance (54 miles), exclusive of stoppages in a period, which was necessarily prolonged from the want of due preparation on the road, in four hours and forty-five minutes. On Monday afternoon, in consequence of a strong wish expressed by several magistrates, assembled at Stony Stradford, Sir Charles started the carriage for a short trip towards Birmingham and back. Among those whose wishes were thus gratified were—Sir T. Freemantle, M. P. for Buckingham, Sir C. Knightly, Mr. Cartwright, M. P. for Northampton, the Rev. L. Smith, the Rev. F. Litchfield, Mr. Lowndes, formerly M. P. for Bucks, Colonel Hanmer, M. P. for Bucks, Mr. Morgan, of Bilsdon, and several others, who, having performed a distance of a few miles in and out, expressed themselves highly gratified with the experiment. We understand it is the intention of Sir Charles to pursue these experiments at short distances from town until a new engine shall be prepared upon the same principle, to proceed upon a more enlarged scale, for which a liberal subscription has been commenced.—(Chronicle.)

In Edinburgh, on Friday morning, a tremendous gale of wind came on from the westward, which continued to blow with unabated violence until about three in the afternoon. A hurricane so severe and of such a duration has not been experienced in this quarter for many years. Some bitter showers accompanied the blast in the morning, but no rain fell after nine, and the roads and streets becoming dry, they were swept of almost every thing moveable. Dust, straw, pieces of paper, shop sweepings, etc, were carried aloft in the atmosphere, and came with great force against all who had the temerity to face the torm. Many women and young persons were driven against rails or walls, and were both frightened and hurt. The wind roared among the chimney stalks like thunder, and the streets and closes, especially in the Old Town, were literally strewed with chimney pots, slates, tiles, and lime, constantly driven from the houses, and many hairbreath escapes were witnessed. So tempestuous was the Firth that there was no passage between Newhaven and Kirkaldy; and the steam boats to Starling, after proceeding a short distance, were forced to return to the Chain Pier. We have as yet heard of no serious accident to life or limb; but it is more than probable that great damage to property at least will have occurred in some quarters; and we dread that the tempest will again have occasioned disasters at sea.—(Scotsman.)

NOVEMBER 9.

A rumour has been circulated that Sir Colin Campbell is to have for his successor, as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, a young General Officer—we belive an amiable and worthy gentleman, but one whose name is of small note in the military annals of the country. The report appears to us to be unfounded on the face of it. The practice of the army has usually been to bestow similar Governments (and Portsmouth is one of considerable importance) on those officers, and those only, who have rendered themselves the most distinguished in the profession by length or brilliancy of warlike service. The late military report defends the grant of such government—nay their existence—on that ground alone; and even under the curtailed emoluments which it recommends, the expediency of some conspicuous reward for eminent merit implies that the merit *ought* to be of the highest and most recognised order. Now, such a time at least the public would feel to be extremely ill-chosen for the appointment of Major General Ellice, the Officer hinted at in some of the newspapers, to the post in question; and the well-known delicacy and honour of Earl Grey would revolt at the suspicion insinuated by the, slanderous Tory prints, that General Ellice was hoisted over the shoulders of so many of his older and far more distinguished brethren from no other motive for the partiality than his being a connection of the Noble Earl. It would therefore be unjust and offensive to deal with such party falsehoods otherwise than as calumnies; and, in fact, the one which we now mention, for the sake merely of illustrating its folly or malignity, deserves not, we are sure, the slightest credit.

NOVEMBER 11.

An awkward discovery has just been made by a worthy Baronet, of gorgeous celebrity, who very unexpectedly finds himself to be the legitimate papa of a son now fourteen years of age!—(Age.)

Hunting has commenced at Melton in earnest, notwithstanding the loss occasioned by the deaths of Lord Plymouth and Sir H. Goodriche. Last year there were 480 horses at the different stables; the number is smaller this season, but it is still very large; Mr. Errington has 20, and his brother Mr. Massey Stanley, 18. A new club of five members have been formed, consisting of Lords Gardiner and Rokeby, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Gilmore, and Count Motuschewitz; they have taken the house opposite the George (formerly occupied by Lord Alvanley), for seven years, and made extensive alterations and improvements. Lord Macdonald and Mr. Maxwell have taken Lord Kinnaird's old house. On Wednesday last the show of "scarlet" included Count Motuschewitz, Lords Wilton, Gardiner, and Rokeby, etc.—The Duke of Rutland's hounds have also commenced hunting, under the management of Goodey, and have had two or three good runs. (Chron.)

It is pretty generally understood that the difficulties which for a time obstructed the appointment of Mr. Ellice to the office of Secretary at War arose from his desire to have a se t in the Cabinet, and the reluctance of some of his friends to sit there by his side. The obstinacy of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Stanley was for the time unconquerable, and Mr. Ellice, foiled in his attempt to force himself into the Cabinet, was contented for a while with being viceroy over those who excluded him. The design, however, has never been abandoned; and at this moment we are assured that the project is revived with all the enthusiasm of anticipated success. The qualifications of Mr. Edward Ellice for a Cabinet office in the Reform Ministry are various. He is so thoroughly English n his tastes and sentiments that, when he was appointed to the office which he now most worthily holds, he was actually preparing to transfer his powerful abilities and proverbially polished manners, to the other side of the Atlantic. He so warnly sympathises in the views of Ministers, whose colleague he desires to become, that more than once during the late Se sion he entertained them by heading, with his friend Lord Duncannon, an active opposition to their measures. That he is a man of irreproachable integrity none can doubt who have read Mr. Cobbett's admirable history of the "Greek Pie." What more can be said in his praise? He is brother-in-law to Earl Grey. How will it end? We are sorry for the Premier. Scolded by Lord Durham and ridiculed by Lord Brougham, now reproached by a sulky Gentleman, and now, coaxed by a fasciuating Lady, he finds in the whole intrigue a sore trial for what the *Times* wittily calls his "well-known delicacy and honour!—(Post.)

NOVEMBER 12.

"We have returns," says the *Scotsman*, "now of the elections in nearly all the important burghs of Scotland; and it is highly gratifying to find that they have been conducted with the most perfect good order and sobriety. So far as we can find, there has not been a single instance of turbulance or outrage, nor have individuals of any party been exposed to the slightest molestation for the votes they have given. In some small burghs the influence of wealth or family may have prevailed, but in the larger ones the exercise of the franchise has been unfettered. Whatever may be the merits of the new system otherwise, the result of this first experiment shows that it has no necessary connection with that riot and intemperance which the example of the English burghs has led many to regard as inseparable from popular election."

Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges, two of the principal over the Thames, will be shortly undergoing repairs at the same time, but that which will materially interfere with the local trade of the city of London, is the closing of Blackfriars. To obviate this inconvenience, it is said the corporation intend to treat with the proprietors of Waterloo-bridge for certain privileges during the time the passage over Blackfriars-bridge is closed, respecting the conveyance of goods in those carts and other vehicles exempted from city toll. It is estimated that the expense of repairing the latter will amount to £90,000, and this sum will be entirely expended in repairs *under water*, in consequence of the stone work being in a very decayed condition. Since the building of New London-bridge, the water, when the tide is out, is so very low, that in many parts, even of the centre of the river, nothing larger than a wherry could float. This was not the case while the backwater at Old London-bridge remained, which kept a sufficient quantity of water above bridge for the purpose of navigation. The first stone of Blackfriars-bridge was laid in 1760, the first year of the reign of George III.; it was passable in 1766, finished in 1770, and cost £150,840. Westminster-bridge has been more than three years under repair, the stone work having been much decayed, from being of a soft texture, and ill calculated for durability. This bridge was begun in September 1738, the last arch finished August 1746, pier sunk and repaired in 1747, opened to passengers 1750, and cost £426,650.—(Herald.)

NOVEMBER 16.

Sir James Scarlett, in the Court of King's Bench this morning, moved the judgment of the Court on Mr. Woolcome, who pleaded guilty at the last assizes for Devonshire, to a criminal information filed against him for sending a challenge to Sir Edward Codrington calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. At the election for Devonport, in 1832, Sir Edward was a candidate. The Gallant Admiral was first introduced to the electors by the defendant, who is an eminent solicitor in that borough. The Gallant Admiral, however, soon found that the defendant had deserted his cause, and that his (defendant's)own partner was a candidate to oppose him. The defendant afterwards complained that Sir Edward had made public certain letters he had written to Lord Ebrington and Mr. Pendarves in confidence, and sent the Admiral a hostile message, which not being accepted, he posted him over the town of Devonport, and the Gallant Admiral then determined to prosecute him. The Solicitor General addressed the Court for the defendant, in mitigation, and said, that Sir E. Codrington had provoked the defendant to act as he had done, by accusing him of falsehood.—Mr. Justice Parke delivered the sentence of the Court, which was, that the defendant pay to the King a fine of £100, and be imprisoned for one month. The defendant was then removed in custody. Mr. Cohen, proprietor of the *Brighton Guardian*, convicted at the last assizes for Sussex of a libel on the Magistrates of that county, was afterwards brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the goal of Essex for six months: to pay a fine of £100 and to find securities for his good behaviour for three years, himself in the sum of £100, and two sureties in the sum of £50 each, and to be further imprisoned until such fine be paid and securities entered into.—(Courier.)

NOVEMBER 22.

In the case respecting the Sicilian estates of Lord Nelson, the particulars of which were given a few days since, the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment yesterday. The motion of the plaintiff (Mr. Bolton) was to compel Lord Nelson to produce to the court the opinions he had taken of Sicilian lawyers, relative to the will of the late Horatio Viscount Nelson, respecting the Duchy of Bronte. His Lordship, in pronouncing against the plaintiff, said—If Lord Nelson chose to take the opinions of Sicilian lawyers, he was as much entitled to them as he would be to any Italian book he had purchased. His honour thought, therefore, that he ought not to grant the motion: but at the same time, as it was in the nature of a speculation with regard to the effect of the Sicilian law, with respect to Lord Nelson's will, and as it might hereafter be proved in the cause that the plaintiff had the right, his Honour would direct the costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.—(Albion.)

Reports have been to-day in very general circulation, and have received some credit, of the retirement of Earl Grey, and Lord Brougham having been named as his successor. We do not pledge ourselves that there is any truth in the reports alluded to; but we feel ourselves bound to notice, that some belief seems now to be attached to them. (Courier.)

Yesterday the officers of the Sheriffs of Middlesex proceeded to the house of Mr. Hutchinson, of Gray's Inn-lane, the Secretary to the Association in St. Andrew's, Holborn, for the assessed taxes, and made a seizure for arrears of assessed taxes. The goods were carried away without any opposition, some of the neighbours merely expressing their dissatisfaction by groans Similar seizures were afterwards made at the houses of Mr. Lovick, plumber, and Mr. White, surgeon, both of Red Lion-street, Holborn, who are directors of the poor of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr. Some resistance had been anticipated, and about 400 policemen were marched into the parish at an early hour in the morning. In all thirteen persons were selected in the Holborn district who had refused to pay, and who had made themselves the most prominent as members of associations to resist payment. Of the thirteen, five of them paid their taxes, costs, and poundage, on being applied to, and three promised at once to pay. The demand upon White was under £10. He stated that he had pawned his watch to pay his taxes, and refused to pay. The house was well furnished, and the Sheriffs proposed to take some books from a bookcase full of books in his back-parlour, as the least inconvenient to him. He begged them to leave the books and to take *his bed*; that his wife was not up, but that he would get her out of bed for the purpose; this the Sheriffs very properly declined, and the matter ended by their taking a washing-stand and a painting of the King. If the Sheriffs had accepted the offer of the husband, no doubt we should have had a pathetic story of a bed remorselessly torn by the ruffians of the law from under a delicate and interesting lady, in an infirm state of health.—(Chronicle.)

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN.—We announce with regret the retirement from the chair of the East India direction, the gentleman who has so ably filled the office. The motives for this step will be found in the following letter, addressed by Mr. Marjoribanks to the hon. the Court of Directors, dated Upper Wimpole-street, October 26, and signed "C. Marjoribanks."

Gentlemen—The state of my health for some months past has led me to contemplate the necessity of relinquishing the seat which through your favour, I have the honour to hold for the third time, as Chairman of the Court of Directors.

So long as the affairs of the East India Company were under the consideration of Parliament and of the Court of Proprietors, I abstained from giving effect to my own wishes, because I thought it possible that my resignation of the chair during the progress of the negotiation might be attended with inconvenience, if not with embarassment, to the public service.

That reason no longer exists, and it now becomes the duty of the chair to submit to the consideration of the Court the several measures necessary for carrying into operation the provisions of the new act. In the course of the arrangements much novel and important business must be originated and brought forward as regards the Indian and the home establishments.

I have already recorded the opinions which I entertain with reference to the general principles of the late agreement between the public and the Company. I regret to state that, after a deliberate reconsideration of the whole subject, and an attentive perusal of the act (since printed), I do not see any reason to alter those opinions. It is impossible, therefore, that I can hope to promise measures connected with the future administration of Indian affairs which shall be satisfactory to myself, still less can I under such circumstances indulge the expectation that they would prove more satisfactory to the Court. It is for these reasons, combined with the principal cause which has led to these communications, and which continues still more strongly to admonish me of the propriety of acting upon my original determination, that I have resolved to resign the chair, and to retire into the body of the Court, where I shall continne, so far as my health will permit, to give my best aid in support of any measures which may appear to me calculated to promote the interests of the people of India and of the East India Company.

In adopting this course I beg to assure the Court that I sensibly appreciate the confidence which I have experienced at their hands during the time I have had the honour of serving them in one or other of the chairs, and that I only relinquish the post which I have now the honour to hold, under a conviction that I shall thereby best consult the convenience of the Court, and best promote the public interests.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 30th of October, 1833, it was resolved unanimously—

That this Court has received with unfeigned concern the communication of the cause which has led the chairman, Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., to tender his resignation of that office.

That this Court abstains from pressing upon that gentleman the retention of the chair, and now accepts his resignation, in the confident hope that, when relieved from its arduous and responsible duties, increased as they have been by the proceedings in Parliament respecting the Company, his health will be both speedily and permanently re-established; and

This Court desires to assure Mr. Marjoribanks of the sincere regard which it bears towards him and that, although deprived of his services in presiding over its deliberations, it reflects with much satisfaction that it will still continue to possess his long experience and valuable counsel, which have been devoted with so much advantage to the interests of the East India Company and to those of the people of India."

William Wigram, Esq., Deputy Chairman, has resigned also; and, on Wednesday, at a Court of Directors, John Loch, Esq., and Henry St. John Tucker, Esq., were elected for the remainder of the present direction (that is until April next) to the office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

Sunday being the day, says our Dublin Correspondent, appointed for the collection of the O'Connell Tribute all over Ireland, the entrances to the several Roman Catholic chapels in this city were occupied from an early hour by the friends and supporters of the great Agitator, each with a plate in his hand, and an expression of importunate solicitation in his countenance. Such of them as I had an opportunity of seeing were all very respectably attired, and appeared to belong to the class of merchants or substantial tradesmen. They stood outside the doors, the space immediately within being held by the persons who collect the usual offerings that are made for the support of the chapel and for charitable purposes. It is well understood that many of the priests wished, from political motives, to discountenance the perpetuation of the tribute; and the whole body were unfavourable to it, on the ground that it interfered with their own interests, by rendering the poorer classes the less able to meet the occasional claims that are made upon them. "Glorious Dan," however, was, upon this point, too powerful for all the priests from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway; nay, even for a whole league of the Lateran, with the Roman Pontiff at its head; and his collectors, finding they might set at utter defiance any thing like spiritual opposition, repaired to their posts with the full determination of resisting it, but still perfectly well assured that none would be attempted. In front of the large chapel, in Marlborough-street, or the Metropolitan Church, as it is termed, were several of those who were incessant in their appeals to the patriotism of all who entered. Many of the more wealthy individuals of the congregation gave bank-notes, varying in amount from one to five punds, others laid down crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; and, judging from the appearance of the plates, I should say that the copper contributors were the fewest of any. In numerous instances, however, respectable-looking persons, both male and female, passed in without placing on the plate either a bank-note or any piece of the coin of the realm. Among them was a Gentleman who said, in reply to the urgent applications that were made to him,—"I have made up my mind not to give a farthing." Upon which the collector exclaimed, "I hope the Lord may change it before you come out." In consequence of the association of this political event with the place where the Marchioness Wellesley usually attends Divine worship, she declined coming to-day, and sent her carriage for the parish priest. the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, with a request that he would wait upon her in the Phœnix park. and celebrate mass in one of the private apartments. There are various conjectures as to what the aggregate amount of the collection through the whole kingdom is likely to turn out. Some of the more sanguine of its supporters confidently anticipate that it will not be less than £15,000. Their opponents again as fully expect that it will prove a comparative failure; and taken as a test of Mr. O'Connell's present popularity, must be regarded as bringing it down at least 50 per cent. Next Wednesday, however, will decide the point, for by that time the returns from the several parishes will have been received. Meanwhile we are likely to have plenty of agitation forthwith, as "the great champion of repeal," who has "nailed its colours to the mast," is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and set to work immediately.—*Herald, Nov.* 13.

RURAL WAR IN ENGLAND.

The fires have again began to blaze. These fires have done great, (do not tremble so reader; do not be afraid I remember Cockey Denman and his dirty bill of indictment!): these fires have done a great deal towards teaching us towards commanding us, who have the honour to be charged with the making of the laws, to look into and to remove the *causes* of acts so contrary to the laws of the land, and so hostile to its peace and happiness. From Norfolk, from Essex, from Sussex, from Hampshire, from Wiltshire, from all these great beds of corn, and towns of stacks, come accounts of the destruction of stacks, barns, out-houses, and cattle, by this devouring element; and the newspapers are filled with invectives against the perpetrators of the deeds, But, to rail, in such a case, is useless. To call the perpetrators villains, wretches, miscreants, and the like, will neither put out the fires when they are lighted, nor prevent others from being lighted; but, in the latter case, tend to produce a directly contrary effect. The business of a government and of law-makers, is to inquire into the cause, or causes. Special commissions have been tried: Joseph and Robert Mason and Farmer Boys have been transported, and a hundred and thirty-five others from the single county of Hants, leaving nearly a hundred husbandless wives and nearly two hundred fatherless children; besides heart-broken parents to weep the death and exile of their sons, amongst whom is the widow Mason of Bullington near Micheldever, who thus had taken from her, *for life*, two of the best sons that mother ever had, and two of the best men that Hampshire had to boast of, whose alleged crimes were so trifling as to make one shudder when one thinks of the sentence. Henry Cook of Micheldever has been hanged for rioting to produce employment by breaking machinery, and for giving a blow to Bingham Baring who was, the very next day, in such a perfect health, as to be chairman of a meeting of magistrates, at the town of Alresford; and (hear it, Ministers and Parliament!) at a very small distance from the grave where Henry Cook is buried, the whole of the produce of that very farm on which he, whom Denman, in the House of Commons, said was a carpenter, earning thirty shillings a week, was at plough for four and sixpence a week, when he was taken away and hanged by the sentence of Vaughan and other Judges of the Special Assize; the whole of the year's produce of that very farm, barns, stables, sheds, together with a horse and some pigs, were destroyed by fire, only a few days ago, the quantity of corn being immense, and the animals described as being singularly valuable; yes, the produce of that very farm, on which the poor fellow was at plough for four and sixpence a week, though a tall and stout young man; which he was receiving from this very farmer Pain, who was then, as he is now, the tenant of the uncle of that same Bingham Baring! The account given of the fire I take from the base Winchester newspaper, as follows, and from it also I take the advertisement of "*thinks*" of Sir Thomas Baring and this farmer Pain; and also their offers of "*reward*" for discovering the perpetrators. I beg the reader to look well at these documents, and then to say whether it be not high time, that a Committee of each House of Parliament be instituted to inquire into the cause, or causes, of these dreadful scenes.

"In the night of Thursday, 24 Oct., between twelve and one o'clock, a fire was discovered on *Micheldever Manor Farm*, about seven miles from this city, occupied by Mr. Henry Pain. The flames had made considerable progress when first observed, and in the course of a few hours the extensive agricultural buildings were *entirely destroyed*, consisting of barns, filled with different descriptions of grain, stables, cart-house, piggery, etc.—the dwelling-house only *being preserved* from the devouring element. The property destroyed, exclusive of the buildings and implements, includes the produce of 80 acres of barley, two wheat ricks, one of which had just been housed, a rick of clover, a considerable quantity of pease, a pony, and three pigs, for one of which *a prize* was obtained at the Hampshire Agricultural Exhibition. Not the least doubt is entertained that the calamity was caused by an *incendiary*. It must have been, in some degree, consolatory to the family of Mr. Pain, in their distressing situation, to witness the commiseration of all classes of their neighbours, particularly the exemplary conduct of the *villagers*, who were promptly on the spot, and continued to render the most anxious assistance so long as a prospect remained of saving any part of the property. Fortunately the buildings, as well as the stacks, are insured to a considerable amount.

"*To the Inhabitants of the Parishes of Micheldever and Stratton.*

"We feel called upon by a *strong sense of gratitude* to acknowledge *and thank* the inhabitants of Micheldever and Stratton, for the readiness and *good will* with which they came forward, and the indefatigable exertions made night and day by the labourers, to extinguish the fire at Manor Farm and which there is too much reason to apprehend has been the work of a *wicked incendiary*. In order, therefore, that both disgrace and punishment of this atrocious crime may fall upon the guilty culprit, we have determined to offer a Reward of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds for the discovery of the offender, *that no suspicion may attach to innocent persons*; and we are induced to hope that those who have been so active in suppressing the conflagration which, *but for* the *providential circumstances* of a favourable direction of the wind would most probably have consumed the dwellings and property of *the whole* of the *inhabitants of Micheldever*, will show the same alacrity and deligence in causing the *criminal to be brought to trial*, and punished by the laws of his country.

"THOMAS BARING, Stratton Park.

"HENRY PAIN, Manor Farm, Micheldever."

(Here follows a proclamation, offering the sum of £300 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators.)

Alas! what does all this amount to? To just nothing at all, Men, like Sir Thomas Baring, never will cease to despise the understandings of labouring men. Their understandings are as clear, and their comprehensions as quick and keen, as those of any people in the world. They will laugh, as I

do, at this "strong sense of gratitude," expressed towards them; and they will laugh still more at "the exemplary conduct of *all* the villagers." Why, they well know that there was not a man in that village who would have dared to refuse to go and assist in extinguishing the fire; and then they will ask, how it could be that three hundred pounds reward should be offered for the purpose of preventing innocent persons from being suspected of the crime. This will pose them a little: they will look at one another hard while they read these proclamations, and every one will take care how he moves his tongue upon the subject. They will look like so many *Lord Burleighs* in Sheridan's play of the "*Critic*." Now, I can assure Sir Thomas Baring that this is not the way to go to work. This is a thing that all the jails and all the gibbets in the world cannot put a stop to. It is a deed almost entirely *mental*. The *thought* is every thing in this case. Some poet exclaims, "Oh! for a *wish* to *kill* with!" In this case, the act is made so easily and swiftly to follow the wish, that to wish the thing done is almost to do it; and detection is next to impossible. The business, therefore, is, to prevent wishes, which, in themselves, are so diabolical; and, in order to prevent these wishes, you must discover the *cause* of their existence. I am very certain that any pouring out of hard names upon the authors of these fires, and particularly if that practice should be again resorted to in Parliament, will greatly add to the evil, instead of diminishing it. I am quite sure of this; and I do hope that both Houses of Parliament, instead of pursuing their former line of conduct, will set zealously to work to investigate the causes of this great evil. If, for instance, it were to appear upon inquiry that the wages of the labourer had been lowered at Micheldever, the week before this terrible fire took place. I do not say that this was the case, though I have heard that it was; and I am very far from saying that that would be any justification of this dreadful act; but it would be a ground for the Parliament to proceed upon in arriving at the cause, and in adopting some measure which should work in the way of remedy. It would, at any rate, account, in some degree, for so extraordinary a change of conduct in the people. Let us look at the rise and progress of this great evil. By degrees the state of the working people had become so miserable, that their food was little more than potatoes and salt, which was not only notorious, but which was given in evidence at the Special Assizes, at Winchester; and at the same Special Assizes, it was given in evidence that the treatment of the working people by the hired overseers was very cruel. The working people rose and rioted, in order to obtain better food and better treatment. They were transported for this, & some of them hanged. They then resorted to the fires. This is the true progress of it; and though it was a crime to riot, and a greater crime to set fire, still this was the progress; and, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Parliament very minutely to inquire into the causes. There was a riot in Micheldever, in Nov. 1830; and now there is a fire; but, "Why do *you* not point out the cause?" the cockchafer—[The Editor of the *Chronicle* is thus designated]—will say: *you*, who are always ready to find a cause for every thing else." Because I do not choose to do it, cockchafer. "But why do not you, who have so much influence with the chopsticks, especially in Hampshire, exhort them to withhold their burning hands!" Because I do not choose to do it, cockchafer; let those exhort them who have calumniated me to them. Let that parson exhort them who told them that I was an infidel, and for which I had a great mind to have treated him with an action at law. Oh, no! Every one knows what arson is: I shall give no exhortations and no opinions one way or other, and this is my determination. I shall merely record what passes in this respect; merely narrate facts and point out circumstances which are notorious, and leave it to the feelosofers of the north, and the intensely-eloquent creatures of the north-west, to *convince and persuade*. I shall leave it to the dealers in "useful knowledge," and the promoters, of "*headekashon*," to remove the wishes that give rise to such lamentable deeds. I have not excited the wishes; I have not spread about the potatoes and salt; I have had nothing to do with the matter; and I will give no exhortations, and offer no opinions, upon the subject. It is curious to observe, that there seems to be an endeavour here to cause it to be believed that *nobody at Micheldever* could have set this fire. The mad strain about *instigators* riding about in post-chaises, or on horseback; this mad talk seems not to be revived; and about *jails of full Frenchmen*, that Lord Eldon told us of. But, though we have not this mad talk, there runs through this vastly Winchester newspaper insinuations about instigators. The beast does not say a word about the *lowering of wages*. That is too vulgar an idea for this terrible hack. "*Instigator*" is a fine long word; and it always means this, that the hired overseers under Sturges Bourne's Bills; that the treadmill; the transportaion for being in pursuit of a hare; the giving of the married men seven or eight shillings a-week, at the utmost, and the young single men three or four shillings; that all these have nothing at all to do with the matter; that they are not only right but that the *people think them right*; that the married people love the farmers and the landlords, as they love the apples of their eyes; and, to carry the love still further, the young fellows and girls love them as they love one another; and then comes the question, "Where the devil do these fire-setters *come from?*" From some other parish? That can't be; for there they are equally in love with the landlords and the farmers; and why go into another parish, where they can have had nothing to do, and cannot have been offended with any body? Besides, if the fire-setters come from other parishes into Micheldever, they, of course, would go from Micheldever into other-parishes; so that this is all a lie, a shocking self-delusion; and yet it is this very self-delusion which has perpetuated this series of hitherto almost unheard-of deeds. So far, so good; and now I shall turn to Norfolk, and look at the proceedings of some fire-stricken gentry at Fakenham, which will throw a little more light upon this very interesting subject. The account is contained in an article of the cockchafer, published by him in his dying old devil of a newspaper of the 5th instant, and is in the following words:—[Here follows the article from the *Chronicle*, which appeared in the Messenger of the 9th; it concludes by stating that "Great pains are taken to inflame the minds of the working-people both in towns and rural districts." Mr. Cobbett then continues]—

What is a "*district*," thou affected cockchafer? Where do you find a "*district*," in this kingdom? Why insult us with your half-outlandish gabble? We know nothing but of kingdoms, counties, dioceses, hundreds, parishes, and tithings. You are getting rid of all the names by which we know our own country. You are for the military divisions hatched by Dukey York, under the "good old King, the father of his people." But, now, thou sneaking and cowardly cockchafer, what dost thou, mean, by saying, that it is no wonder that the labourers set fires, "seeing that they *have been taught* that they were indebted to the fires for not being reduced to the level of the Irish." If they "*have been taught*," somebody taught them; and then, thou base literary poltroon; thou most wretched of all the tools of the hypocritical Whigs? thou dastardly lump of Scotch and German carrion, kneaded up together; then, I say, why not *name* that somebody? It is not for me to say, and I will not say, whether I do, or do not, think, that the fires prevented them from being reduced to the infamous level of the Irish; but this I will say, that, rather than see them reduced to that state, I would see the island sunk to the bottom of the sea; and to prevent them from being reduced to that state, every possible exertion of mine shall be made. You say, that great pains have been taken to "*inflame their minds*." Well said, old instigation! 'Tis not the heat of their minds, you fool; it is not the cramming of their heads that produces the mischief, but the keeping of their bodies uncrammed with bacon and bread. I can no more persuade them that cursed potatoes are bacon and bread. *Inflame* their minds, indeed! This puts one in mind of Goodman's confessions, which the hunting parson and the busy magistrates of Sussex got from him: "That Mr. Cobbett's lecture did so inflame my mind." Oh, no! There is no inflaming: it is all hunger, cockchafer; and that which you suck up out of the taxes is partly the cause of their hunger.—*Cobbett's Register, Nov.* 10.

LORD DURHAM.

Lord Durham has brought another libel action against the press. In the Court of King's Bench, Yesterday, the Solicitor General said he was instructed, on behalf of the Earl of Durham, to move for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the printer, publisher, and sole proprietor of the *New Castle Journal*, for a libel published in that paper. It was with the greatest reluctance that Lord Durham made this application, but when facts which, if true, would be most discreditable to his Lordship were stated in public newspapers—facts which were untrue, and must have been known to be untrue by the person who published them—Lord Durham felt he had no alternative but to apply to the Court for its interference and protection. On the 28th Sept. last, there appeared in the *Newcastle Journal* the following paragraph:—"Loyalty.—Yesterday the tricolour was flying from the mast head of the Earl of Durham's yacht Louisa, now anchored in the Tyne. This disgraceful exhibition roused the sterling English feelings of hundreds of brave fellows, inhabitants of the two Shields who fought, the battles of their country during the last war and who vented then indignation against the revolutionary flag of France in curses loud and deep. After the insult offered by the ambitious Earl to the royal flag of England in Cherbourg harbour by ordering his own arms to be placed above it, we were prepared to expect a good deal, but certainly did not anticipate that he would outrage the feelings of Englishmen in the manner we have described." The Learned Gentleman said, this paragraph contained a circumstantial account of facts which were professed to be within the knowledge of the narrator. He (the Learned Counsel) would now, with the indulgence of the Court, read the affidavit of the Earl of Durham. His Lordship stated in his affidavit that the tricoloured flag (which the deponent believed to be the National flag of the kingdom of France) was never at any time flying on his vessel while in the river Tyne; that he never ordered his own arms to be placed above the Royal flag of England at any time or place, neither had he on board any flag or ensign on which his family arms were painted; that he never gave any directions for the hoisting of the tricoloured flag or any such flag, either at the mast-head or at any other part of his vessel, while in the harbour of Cherbourg, or while in the river Tyne, or any other place; and that he did not believe that the tricoloured flag was ever hoisted or displayed in any part of the vessel, except in the month of September last, when the vessel was lying in the harbour of Cherbourg with several others of the Yacht Squadron, when, the King and Queen of France having announced their intention of visiting the harbour, orders were given by Lord Yarborough, the Commodore and acting commander of the squadron, that the ships should display their flags in honour of the King and Queen, while they continued there; that according to the usage in such cases, the *Louisa* and several other vessels displayed the tricolour, or standard of France; but, that during his Lordship's sojourn at Cherbourg, he did not reside on board his vessel, but dwelt in the town, and never at any time gave directions for the tricolour to be hoisted on the above or any other occasion, but left it entirely to the Captain whom he employed to navigate the vessel; that he believed the object of publishing the beforementioned false statement was to irritate and excite the minds of his Majesty's subjects against him, and that this was only one of a series of false statements which had appeared in the newspaper in question.—Mr. Justice James Parke: You have stated enough for a rule to show cause.—The Solicitor-General: Your Lordship will allow me to state that the mate most distinctly negatives the assertion that any private flag of Lord Durham's ever was on board; and he also states that the tricolour never was hoisted except during the three days when Louis Philip was visiting Cherbourg; that that was done without the interference of Lord Durham, and was done by various other yachts, so that the assertions made in the paragraph are without the semblance of any thing like truth.—Rule *nisi* granted.—*Albion, Nov.* 19.

BIRMINGHAM.

There is no town in the kingdom where the march of improvement has made more gigantic strides than Birmingham. The New Town Hall is in itself unrivalled. The sculpture is noble but the rapidity of its erection astonished every one, and the whole structure reflects the highest credit on Messrs Hansom and Welch, the architects The interior is one hundred and forty feet in length, sixty five broad, and the same in height. It is expected to afford accommodation to eight thousand persons at the ensuing musical festival, for which an organ of the largest dimensions has been prepared by Hall, the organ-builder. The New Market-House is also on the verge of completion. The Parade would be admirable were it not each corner is destined for a shop. This is to be regretted, since it destroys its uniformity, and could have made but an immaterial difference in the expense. The appearance of the whole town has been completely changed within the last four years. Stone or highly ornamented stuccoed buildings are erected on the site of the miserable dingy houses that formerly lined the streets, in the principal of which (New-street), a free-grammer-school is about to rise, at an outlay, it is said, of nearly £50,000 The funds of the charity are enormous; we have not, therefore, to object to the amount, but we do to the taste of the directors, who have decided on the florid Gothic architecture. It is said to have been proposed that in imitation of the university schools the greater part of the first-floor shall be occupied as a library for the benefit of the *select few*. Twenty-five thousand pounds would be more than adequate for the erection of a handsome and suitable grammar-school, and the remaining sum proposed to be laid out might be well applied in providing a better building for the English department, which is at present consigned to a wretched house in a miserable dirty lane. Birmingham is extending itself in an equal proportion with the "overgrown wen" (as Cobbett has it)—London. The estate of Lord Calthorp, situated at Edgbaston, is in itself a town of no inconsiderable magnitude. The annual rental of that estate now considerably exceeds the sum paid for its purchase not many years back. The population of Birmingham may be fairly estimated at 150,000, and it amounted only to 50,205 in the year 1781! at that period there were only 8,382 houses: the number is now nearly trebled.—*Birmingham Herald, November* 18.

EDINBURGH.

The Reformed Corporation System is now in operation in Scotland. The following account of the earliest proceedings of the first popularly elected municipal bodies in that part of the empire will be read with interest:—"The new Council," says the *Scotsman*, "meet on Thursday to elect the Provost and Magistrates. In all matters of this kind, however, some preparatory arrangements are deemed necessary, and with this view the members of Council held a meeting in the City Chamber on Tuesday. After some discussion, Mr. Mackay in the Chair, proposed Mr. Spittal as Provost, recommending him as a man highly qualified to fill the civic chair. The motion was seconded by Mr. Aytoun, supported by Mr. Black and Dr. Sanders, and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Mackay was then proceeding to propose certain gentlemen as fit to be elected bailies, when Mr. D. Maclaren suggested that the most impartial method of collecting the sense of the meeting would be for each individual present to give in a list of four names. After a good deal of conversation this process was adopted. On analysing the lists, the three highest were:—Mr. Macfarlan 25; Mr. Thomson 21; Mr. Sawyers 16. The next in order were Mr. Black and Mr. Alexander, who declined to stand, and Mr. Purves who was absent; and one or more votes were also given for Messrs. Mackay, Aytoun, Robertson, Tait, Craig, and Graham. The votes for all those after Mr. Alexander being too small to be any index of the opinions of the meeting, recourse was had to a new nomination. It was proposed that Mr. Donaldson should be added to the list of magistrates, which was agreed to, but he declined the honour. Mr. Black was then proposed for treasurer, and the motion was agreed to unanimously. The meeting then went into the subject of the Provost's allowance or salary. Two members voted that the Provost should have nothing: one member approved of giving either nothing or a thousand pounds. It was finally agreed by a majority that there should be a pecuniary compensation, but it should be as an allowance for expenses, and not a salary. The next question was as to the amount; and two sums were named, £500. Upon a vote being taken fifteen were in favour of the larger sum, and nine for the smaller. In the arrangement however it is assumed, that the Provost is to state at the end of the year what his expenses have been, and the sum is to be paid him, but if it exceeds £500, the excess must come out of his own pocket.—The Glasgow new Municipality were occupied at their first meeting with a dispute about cocked hats and gold chains! The former they resolved to put aside, as a piece of antiquated buffoonery, but the latter are to be retained. We see little to object to in this proceeding, but we think that the hat and chain discussion might have been postponed. The Reformed Council has since, however, fairly broken ground. At the last meeting notices were given of several important motions; the discussion of which is likely to be interesting and instructive. Mr. Craig moved the abolition of the ladle dues, and the abolition of church patronage. (This is probably an old barbarism by which the finisher of the law, *vulgo* Jack Ketch, has the privilege of going to the grain market and taking a ladle full from each sack. The farmers now generally pay the respected functionary a small stipend, for which he foregoes the ancient practice.) Mr. M'Gavin moved for a return for the last 33 years of all the public money which has been consumed by the late Councils in eating and drinking, in law suits, in procuring, or attempting to procure Acts of Parliament, and in sending deputations to London to oppose reforms.—Mr. Douglas moved the saving of the great expense contemplated by the old Council for a new jail, by another Circuit Court in the year, and by the smaller cases being tried by the Sheriff. Mr. Paul announced a petition for the abolition of church patronage, and for vesting the choice of the pastor in the communicants. This is the proper plan, provided the communicants defray the stipend and the other charges of the church; but as long as the heritors have to bear those burdens, they are not likely to relish the scheme.'—(Globe.) *Galig. Messenger. Nov.* 19.

THE ST. SIMONIANS.

Those idiots in knaves' clothing, the Saint Simonians, have been repeating what they call their "explanations" of the *doctrines* which they were sent to this country to propagate. We ought, perhaps, to apologize for noticing, even as objects of the most utter disgust, these would-be pests of a civilized community; but some of our contemporaries having, doubtless with the most innocent intentions, dragged the foul drivellers into light, no alternative is left for us but to assist in setting upon their foreheads the brand of ignominy, loathing, and contempt. Fontana, accredited Nuncio of the respectable Pere Enfantin, armed *cap-à-pié* in whiskers and other scaramoucheries, had brought with him Dr. Prati, who wrote to us some weeks ago, a false account of a certain M. Buouarroti, to expound, on behalf of the said Tom Fool of a delegate, the new "principle" by which society was to be redeemed from all its existing virtues and advantages. We have announced, in a former paper, that the two grand mysteries of this anti-social redemption are, community of goods—that is, universal profligacy and universal plunder. The illustrious Prati undertook to elucidate what his fraternity designed by both, and in doing so, after much preliminary skirmishing with the terms—"competition," "association," "Christian religion," and so forth, all which he seemed capable of turning to equally good account, the learned Theban plunged *in mediasres*, and declared "matrimony to be one of the great banes of society." He pronounced "men to be the cause of general and legal prostitution." He said that women had "no *free* education,"—that they were "taught to assume a false appearance of modesty,"—that they were "bound by law to consider men as their protectors" (a grievous hardship),—that "marriage ought to be only a *moral!* union" (moral and promiscuous being, with them, one and the same); but that men and women should not be compelled to live together "longer than they sympathized with each other,"—*i. e.*, longer than the caprice last—"that women, ought to have the same education as men;" and that when they arrived at their full state of perfectibility, they would be found performing the *same functions* that man now performed!!! Yes, reader, such things were said—said before a mingled assembly of English men and woman, none of whom were known to have recently escaped from Bedlam; and the blackguards who thus insulted common sense and common decency were neither spat upon nor pumped, nor rolled in the next kennel, nor kicked home to their garrets, nor had they cannisters tied to their tails, nor a cry of "mad dog" raised after them—groans only, and questions innumerable, and shouts of laughter, and occasional exclamations of hatred and disgust, interrupted the lecturer in his unhallowed and obscene ravings. One honest old Gentleman, on hearing that men and women living together ought to separate whenever they liked, cried out, "With your system you will bastardize the whole world;" and this is truly one master key to the atrocity of the entire proposition of unobstructed divorce. The institution of marriage, *i. e.*, of close, fixed, and except under extraordinary circumstances, of inseparable union, is at the foundation of all society, nor can the purpose of those who would seriously impair or undermine it be liable to any misconstruction. We know there are such speculators going; the continent is full of them; but they will make little progress here, while the people of England retain their right senses. As for the wretched creatures who have just been exposing themselves to ridicule under the name of St. Simonians, we take for granted, from all accounts of their proceedings, that they are by this time defunct. The apostle Prati left the question of "common property" unmolested, his audience seeming to have enough of him already. We suppose that the next time these animals make their appearance, English manhood will resent in a proper manner the obtrusion of obscene talk on female ears.—(Times,)—*November* 10.

FLOGGING.

It was our painful duty, within the last day or two, to record another instance of the barbarous punishment of military flogging, of which the King's Mews Barracks was the scene, and the sufferer a soldier of the 1st regiment or Grenadier Guards. The whole misconduct of the soldier may, we presume, be referred to having got drunk, as the most quiet and orderly men, when sober, are capable of saying and doing very foolish things when they have the misfortune to surrender their reason to the fascination of strong drink; but drunkenness is both a moral and military offence, and ought to be chastised—in some instances severely, but never by punishments of torture or brutality, which, if they do not destroy life, only harden and degrade the offender—a wretch upon whose person and feelings the brand of infamy is stamped—whose character and *caste* is gone, and who is, thenceforth, worthless, desperate, and irreclaimable. Soon after his present Majesty came to the throne,

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the public were informed by some of the journals that affect to be acquainted with much of what passes behind the curtains of Cabinets and Courts, that the King had expressed a decided aversion to the cruel and degrading punishment of military flogging, and wished to have it abolished. As to the Whig patriots on the subject, they were long ago known to the public by their speeches and their votes; but, unfortunately, the sentiments of office are different from those that were cherished in "opposition." If it were not so, we should not, in this the third year of a Whig Administration, see public opinion braved and shocked by the application of the British knout to the back of the British soldier. And then a sentence of 500 lashes! According to the present military system, it is, of course, quite legal, notwithstanding that the once Ultra-Liberal Sir John Hobhouse was, during the greater part of two sessions of Parliament, Secretary at War. The Court-martial who sentenced the unfortunate man to that amount of torture, and the laceration consequent upon it, did no more than what they were authorised to do by the regulations of the service; but our reforming Ministers stood pledged to the reform of a mode of punishment that disgraces our military system, and if it does not find the English soldiers brutes, is calculated to make them so. It appears that of the 500 lashes, only 200 were administered at the one time—and why? The surgeon felt it his duty to interpose. We learn that *a fresh hand was procured at every twenty lashes*, but not so much as a sigh or groan escaped the unhappy object.—We hope there is some mistake in the account of a fresh hand being procured at every 20 lashes. But whether there be or not, the interposition of the surgeon at the end of 200 lashes shows that the man was flogged until there was danger of his life if the punishment were proceeded with. It is the duty of the surgeon to watch the agonies of the writhing wretch, and to take care to stay the uplifted arm of the drummer at that point of suffering when there is peril of the torture breaking in upon the very sources of existence. What a duty for science to perform!—what a spectacle for humanity to witness! Well convinced are we that military discipline can not only be sustained without military torture, but that it can be much more efficiently sustained without it. The French army is an instance of the influence of the moral system of discipline. The most magnificent army that, perhaps, the civilised world ever saw, for organization numbers, and discipline, was that army which Napoleon marched into Russia. The veteran legions that composed that army had conquered every thing until the resistless elements of avenging nature conquered *them*. Not a man of all those mighty legions ever had a lash applied to his back for any military offence. What was the opinion of their Chief—the greatest master in the art of war since Hannibal—on our system of military punishment; should not our readers be reminded of it? An English officer, it is recorded in "A Voice from St. Helena" told Bonaparte, that the greatest part of English soldiers were brutes, and must be driven with the stick. What observation did the captive Emperor of the French make upon it? "Surely," he said, "the English soldiers must be possessed of sentiments sufficient to put them upon a level with the soldiers of other nations, where the degrading system of the lash is not used. Whatever debases man cannot be serviceable. I would alter your system. Instead of the lash, I would lead them by the stimulus of honour. I would instil a degree of emulation into their minds; I would promote every deserving soldier, as I did in France. After an action I assembled the officers and soldiers, and asked, 'Quels sont les braves?' and promoted such of them as were capable of reading and writing. Those who were not I ordered to study five hours a day and then promoted them. I would (speaking of the English army) substitute confinement, bread and water, the contempt of his comrades, and such other punishment, for the lash. When a soldier has been debased and dishonoured by stripes, he can care little for the glory and honour of his country. What honour can a man possibly have who is flogged before his companions in arms?" Such were the just, humane, and philosophical sentiments of Napoleon on the two systems which have been acted on in France and this country for maintaining military discipline: the moral system—that which wakens and keeps alive the sensibilities of honour, and the regard for character—and the system of brute force which extinguishes every spark of manly feeling, and drives him who has committed a military offence into the desperation of cureless debasement. Great as a military crime, we acknowledge the offence of the soldier to be whose case has drawn forth these remarks. As a soldier, he knew that he subjected himself to such punishment; but could no other means be found to chastise and reclaim him? Would not hard labour or solitary confinement have brought him to his senses and to a state of contrition? Is he to be flogged again when he becomes able to bear the remaining 300 lashes? Humanity recoils at the thought.—(HERALD.)

CAPT. ROSS.

The following is from the *Inverness Courier*:—"The *Atalanta* revenue cutter, Captain Stewart, arrived on Friday, from Orkney and Shetland. Captain Stewart was only a few hours behind Capt. Ross at Stromness. Had he been there in time we should probably have had the Polar adventurer at Inverness, as he might (like Capt. Parry) have preferred reaching our shores in a King's ship. Capt. Stewart informs us that the people of Stromness were transported with joy at the arrival of the interpid band. When Lieut. James, of the coast-guard (an old acquaintance of Capt. Ross), went down to the *Isabella*, the first person he saw on board was his long-lost friend, with his seal-skin trousers and hardy weather-beaten features. Captain Ross, and his nephew, Commander Ross, dined at the house of an inhabitant of Stormness, where several gentlemen assembled to meet them. Both were in high spirits. The Captain sang "Auld lang syne," and other songs; while his nephew (who has been in all the northern expeditions) declared his readiness to join with any other party that might be formed to explore the Polar regions! They described the new race of people whom they discovered as mild and inoffensive, and as going about entirely naked!—a circumstance almost incredible, considering the intense cold of the climate. Captain Ross and his nephew vouched for this fact. The Captain had, as a preparation for contingencies, secured a little money, by placing a sovereign on each of his coat buttons, and, covering them over with cloth. He left some of the biscuits taken from *Fury* at Stromness. We have seen one of them, which, though rather hard and tough for a *gourmand*, is in excellent condition."—The following notice of the services of the veteran navigator will be found interesting at the present moment:—Capt. Ross was made Lieutenant, March 10, 1805; advanced to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1, 1812, and appointed to the *Briseis* brig of 10 guns, on the Baltic station, March 21, same year. In the night of June 28th following, his Lieutenant Thomas Jones, with a midshipman and 18 men, most gallantly attacked and re-captured an English merchant ship lying in Pillau Roads, armed in expectation of such an attempt with six guns and four swivels defended by a party of French troops on her deck, and surrounded by small craft in the act of receiving her cargo. In this affair, the British had one man killed, and the midshipman, one sailor, and one marine wounded. In October, the *Briseis* captured *Le Petit Poucet*, French privateer, of 4 guns and 23 men, and drove on shore three other vessels of the same description. Capt. Ross's subsequent appointments were—June 7, 1814, to the *Actæon* of 26 guns; August 23, 1815, to the *Driver*, sloop; and January 4, 1818, to the *Isabella*, then fitting for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, from whence he returned at the end of that year and published an account of the voyage. He subsequently published a "*Treatise on Navigation by Steam comprising a History of the Steam-engine, etc.*"—[*Times, October* 29.]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AUTHORSHIP.

Our national prejudices are so far dissipated that one or two English *Reviews* have at length reluctantly conceded to modern literature the inscription of a few French names among those of the sons of the true faith: *Thierry*, the historian; *Béranger*, the poet, politician, philosopher; *Victor Hugo*, the dramatist and novelist; *Mérimée De Vigny Raymond*, and *Balzac*, the champions of satire and romance. But so scanty an array provokes considerable indignation among the *littérateurs* of Paris,—of Paris, where every fifth-rate contributor to a sixth-rate journal inscribes his name and surname in the muster-roll of fame, as religiously as the parents of every new-born infant are compelled to register them in the archives of the *Mairie* of their *arrondissement*. Scarcely has the curtain fallen upon some flimsy one-act *vaudeville* (imitated from an imitation of the *Scribaye* of the *Theatre de Medame*,) when the patronymics of the four authors who have ministered to its tawdry patchwork, are proclaimed amid the plaudits of the audience; and not a melodrama—not a pamphlet—not an article in a periodical—not even a column of criticism on the same, but bears in well-cut capitals, the names and titles of the author. The French appear to glory in the mere authorism of authorship,—to take pride in their infirmity—to triumph in wearing the label of misfortune round their necks, like some "*Pauvre aveugle*," or "*Sourd-muet de naissance*." It is not enough that the name of "Victor Hugo," or "Béranger," should roll from lip to lip among the idolators of genius; the world must familiarize itself with the lesser glories of "Jal," "Gozlan," "Foa," and "Janin." It is not enough that Paul de Kock and Jouy have enriched with their sketches of Parisian manners the literature of various continental countries; every dauber of portraits in "*La Mode*," or the *Courrier des Dames*," is resolved to claims his share in the tittle-tattle of fame.

How different the literary character of our own country! Although a few editors of fashionable periodicals, or lordly wire-weavers of genteel octavos may sell their names to the speculative publishers of the day, scarcely a writer of reputation in England but has shrunk from thrusting his name into a title-page. "The Author of Hajji Baba," The Author of Tremaine," "The Author of Vivian Grey," "The Author of Adam Blair," "The Author of Anastasius," "THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY;" such is the shadowy existence of our best Writers! "But this is the mere coquetry of authorship," it may be urged. "The names of Morier, Plumer Ward, D'Israeli, Lockhart, Hope, and SCOTT, are, at the present moment at least, as well known as their works." But would any French scribbler, from Arras to Marseilles, have consented to the eight or ten years of preceding mystery?—to the doubts thrown upon their paternity?—to the spurious claims exercised over their foundlings? Would they have borne, like Professor Wilson, to be whispered of in a circle; like Gifford, to live and die without authenticating their right to more than a few maudlin stanzas; like Jeffrey, like Palgrave, like Brougham, like Talfourd, to content themselves with a sprig or two of professional yew, when they had claims upon the laurel? Would they have been satisfied with the esteem of a handful of literary friends, and, at the utmost, those vague and grudging honours, available only within the limits of the world of letters? No!—In *Paris*, the name of Fonblanque,* of the pithiest and wittiest of political philosophers, would long ago have figured in the lists of the booksellers, and the hands of the typefounders of the great page of immortality. That of Maginn, whose humourous *verve* not even Conservatism can extinguish, would have become known beyond the lion's den of the printing office. Carlyle, the Briareus of Anglo-Saxon prosody, would have taken his share in the worship of the world; and Praed have become renowned as the most polished of modern essayists and lyrists, instead of being laughed at as "Calico Praed," a broken-down member of the Unreformed Parliament. Charles Lamb has at length ceased to be "Elia, and the "late physician" appears in Mr. Warren, (in spite of his Galenic name, *no* Doctor.) But *who* wrote "Godolphin?"—who "The Marriage in High Life?—who the Financial Articles of our own Magazine;—who the Noctes" of *Blackwood!*—who the criticisms of the *Spectator?*—who the classicalities of the *Edinburgh?* "Everybody knows," everybody tells. But in France that knowledge would be no triumph, nor the tale worth communication. The authors would put their mark upon their property, as naturally as upon their flock of sheep; and strut about in the eyes of all the Boulevards, arrayed in the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious authorship for evermore!—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine for September*,

* This mention of Mr. Fonblanque, by our Paris contributor who has supplied the above article, induces us to tell our Scottish readers who Mr. Fonblanque is. Many of them have never heard the name before; and to many of them even his truly admirable weekly newspaper is only known by report, and by the extracts from it which appear in other newspapers. It is time the name of Albany Fonblanque were familiar to every Scotsman, Englishman, and Irishman who wishes that effectual reform to be accomplished which can alone prevent revolution. Mr. Fonblanque is Editor of The Examiner. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he is the ablest political writer in Britain, and leader of *The Movement*, or party of the people. The influence exercised by *The Examiner* over the public mind is very great. Its leading articles are extracted by most of the provincial newspapers. Even the Tory journals copy *The Examiner's* articles for the point and brilliancy which distinguish them, and that their readers may see what the liberal party contends for. The number of readers on whom *The Examiner's* leading articles or witty paragraphs are brought to bear, in addition to its own numerous subscribers, is thus immense. And this influence could not be in better hands. *The Examiner* is distinguished for undeviating integrity, and ardent love of truth, no less than for the most penetrating sagacity, the most unhesitating boldness, and talent of the very highest order. Whenever we are disgusted with the tergiversation of our great Whig politicians—which is not seldom—we turn to the contemplation of the characters of Albany Fonblauque, John Mill, John Roebuck, and a few other Radicals of the highest grade in knowledge, talents, and honesty; and our trust that we shall yet see the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the governing principle of a British Administration, is restored.—E. T. M.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

New aggressions by Russia against the Porte are complained of by a correspondent. The first is the incorporation of six Wallachian regiments with the 6th division of the Russian army. It would appear, from the account transmitted to us, that the above regiments had been raised by the Prince Giga, for the service of their native country, and that their diversion to that of the Czar of Muscovy was effected by an imperial order from St. Petersburgh. By the last unfortunate treaty which the Government of the Grand Signior signed at Adrianople, Russia, we believe, had the right conceded to her of protecting the religious and civil privileges of the Christians at Wallachia and Moldavia, if not throughout the whole of Turkey in Europe; but we are not aware that her power of interposition extended so far as to justify her in appropriating to her own use whatever national forces might be levied in provinces still under the acknowledged sway of Turkey, thus transforming a Protectorship for especial and limited ends, into a general and absolute dominion. There is no doubt that Europe at large had a solid and immediate interest in confining within the closest reasonable boundaries the advantages stipulated for Russia under the above-mentioned treaty, seeing that it has for two generations past been an admitted principle of the defensive policy of all European states, but more particularly and prominently of England, as the first of maritime powers, and of France, as one deeply engaged in the maintenance of the Mediterranean commerce, to restrain the encroachments of the Autocrat upon the declining and feeble Turk, and to prevent by force of arms, if no other means should suffice, the transfer of Constantinople and the Dardanelles to the cruel destroyer of Poland. What may be the actual bearing of this late military violence (for such it is represented) upon those provisions of the treaty of Adrianople which prescribe and ascertain the rights of Russia with regard to Wallachia and Moldavia, it is for the Governments of England and France to consider. Perhaps, if it should turn out to be in reality a "new aggression," those two enlightened Governments may begin to ponder upon the expediency of adopting some yet untried species of defence. As respects, another charge brought against the Court of Saint Petersburgh by our correspondent, namely that it is now in the act of intriguing against England in a very tender point, and instigating that fiscal confederacy, which he calls the "Prusso-German Powers" to increase their import duties upon British goods to such a scale as would be tantamount to a prohibition, we are bound to confess that such an index of unfriendliness on the part of Russia can be met no otherwise than by counter representations to the German States on our part, dissuading them from the absurd and self-injurious policy recommended to them, combined, perhaps, with certain changes in our commercial legislation towards Russia herself, which might soon convince her of the disadvantages attending her offensive and hostile, though covert, proceeding against the prosperity of Great Britain. Nothing can be esier than for England, if provoked, to exclude the produce of the Russian Empire from facilities and benefits offered to that of other States; and although none can be more averse than we ourselves are on principle to partialities or impediments in the way of national commerce, we cannot help admitting that such remedies may sometimes, and not unwisely, be resorted to for the sake of recalling, when other methods fail, an intractable and encroaching Power to the duties of fair dealing and good neighbourhood.—*Times, Nov.* 12.

POLICE.

A lady in a Gaming-house is so rare an occurrence in London, that the following case relative to the plunder of a fair masquerader in one of these dens of mischief, attracted much attention at Marlborough-street-office on Monday, when an application for a warrant was made by a gentleman to Mr. Chambers, in the private room. The following particulars transpired. The applicant, an officer in the army, and a frequenter of some of the gaming-houses in St. James's, wished the magistrate to grant a warrant for the apprehension of eight individuals who composed a gambling gang, and whose establishment was in a court not far from Bury-street. He had the clearest evidence to prove, that these eight persons were the principals, and were co-partners in the plunder obtained from the frequenters of the house, which evidence he was willing to bring forward, in order to ensure a conviction against them. He could bring forward parties who had been plundered of their money, and in particular the following recent instance:—A lady of his acquaintance, from curiosity, or from some other less pardonable motive, having a strong desire to see the interior of a gambling-house, disguised herself in male attire, to obtain the *entrée* into the establishment. She was soon marked out by the confederates, who had not and suspicion of her sex, and having been prevailed upon to sit down to the table, she in a short time way stripped of upward of £1,500. Mr. Chambers could not grant the warrant upon the grounds which has been laid before him, but Mr. Bryant, one of the overseers of St. James's was sent for, and asked if he thought the parish, with the information and assistance which the applicant professed to be willing to afford them, would choose to proceed in the matter?—Mr. Bryant considered that it was a perfect waste of the parish funds to apply it to the prosecution of gaming house keepers. The parish had recently spent upwards of £200 in prosecuting such cases, but instead of having the abatement of the nuisance an increase had occurred, for when one establishment had been shut up, two others sprung up in its place under some of the partners.—The applicant was very urgent for a warrant, but it was ultimately refused.—At this office, during the last few days, there has been a most extraordinary diminution in business. Independent of eight or nine charges of drunkenness, nothing has occurred within the last three days, although this division includes the extensive parishes of St. James, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover-square, with that of St. Anne, and a portion of St. Martin's. In the experience of the oldest person in the establishment there never was such an extraordinary decrease in crime.—*Chronicle.—November* 15.

MISCELLANEA.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Judge Clayton, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, has made a valuable discovery for the Southern States, if all that he states upon the subject is true. He has, through a letter published in a late number of the Southern Banner, called the attention of the Southern planters to the manufacture of cotton-seed oil. He states that, through the agency of a new machine which he describes, one bushed of seed will make half a gallon of oil, and that this oil sells in Philadelphia and New York at one dollar per gallon, when linseed oil is selling for ninety cents, the reason for this difference of price being that cotton-seed oil can be applied to many more uses than linseed. He describes it as admirable for painting, for greasing machinery, and for cleansing in combination with rotten stone all sorts of metals. He proceeds—

It remains to show the immense advantage which is in store for this country, from this at present unimproved resource. The cotton crop of Georgia, for instance, is 250,000 bales, which, at the usual price obtained, is equal to six millions of dollars. In the seed, this crop weighs three hundred millions, and takes about 600,000 acres to produce it. The fibres when taken off, being one-fourth of the weight, leaves two hundred and twenty-five millions of pounds of seed, which at thirty weight to the bushel, leaves in bushels 7,500,000. From this quantity, subtract one million and a half necessary to plant 600,000 acres, and there will then be a balance of six millions, equal to three millions of gallons of oil or three millions of dollars, half the value of cotton crop—one which is such a vast source of wealth to the people of Georgia. This is exclusive too of the cake, worth seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. In making these statements I am not unaware that I run the risk of being visionary, but I have the consolation of recollecting that such an idea was ascribed to a certain manufacturing establishment, not far from this place; but who considers it now as a wild project? There is not one planter in twenty who has any idea of the quantity of seed he makes. For every thousand weight of seed cotton there are twenty-five bushels of seed, which are worth to him in oil and food at least fifteen dollars, considerably over half the value of his cotton, and really worth more than an equal quantity of corn. The time will come when a man will just as soon think of throwing away his corn as his cotton-seed—*Daily Commercial Gazette, Aug.* 30.

Mr Cobbett's opinion of Yorkshire is as follows:—"Yorkshire, with its 37 Members, is, politically speaking, the most contemptible county in the kingdom. The towns, with the base town of Leeds at their head, are, with the exception of Hull great assemblages of cracked-skulled canters, or of profound sighing hypocrites. Old sayings are seldom without some foundation, and those of the people of the south, with regard to Yorkshire, really appear to have been just. There are numerous exceptions. God forbid that there should not be; otherwise the whole county ought to be destroyed by fire and brimstone."—(Sun)

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